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MY BOOKS.

BY J. PRIOR. SAXE.

Ah! well I love these books of mine,
That stand so trimly on their shelves,
With here and there a broken line
(Fat "quartos" jostling modest "twelves"),
A curious company, I own;
The poorest ranking with their betters;
In brief—a thing almost unknown—
A Pure Democracy of Letters.

A motley gathering are they;
Some fairly worth their weight in gold;
Some just too good to throw away;
Some scarcely worth the place they hold.
Yet well I love them one and all;
These friends so meek and unobtrusive,
Who never fail to come at call,
Nor (if I scold them) turn abusive!

If I have favorites here and there,
And, like a monarch, pick and choose,
I never meet an angry stare
That *this* I take and *that* refuse;
No discords rise my soul to vex
Among these peaceful book-relations,
Nor envious strife of age or sex
To mar my quiet incubations.

And they have still another merit,
Which otherwise one vainly seeks,
Whate'er may be an author's spirit,
He never *uninvited* speaks;
And should he prove a fool or clown,
Unworth the pred'ous time your's spending,
How quickly you can "put him down,"
Or "shut him up," without offending!

Here—pleasing sight!—the touchy brood
Of critics from dissension cease;
And—stranger still!—no more at feud,
Polemics smile, and keep the peace.
See! side by side, all free from strife
(Save what the heavy page may smother),
The gentle "Christians" who, in life,
For conscience sake, had turned each other.

I call them friends, these quiet books,
And well the title they may claim,
Who always give me cheerful looks
(What living friend has done the same?)
And, for companionship, how few,
As these, my cronies ever-present,
Of all the friends I ever knew
Have been so useful and so pleasant?

—Harper's Magazine for October.

The Fool of Five Forks.

BY BRET HARTE.

(CONCLUDED)

It was a pleasant June afternoon that Miss Nelly Arnot, Principal of the primary department of one of the public schools of San Francisco, having evaded her companions, resolved to put into operation a plan which had lately sprung up in her courageous and mischief-loving fancy. With that wonderful and mysterious instinct of her sex, from whom no secrets of the affections are hid and to whom all hearts are laid open, she had heard the story of Hawkins' folly and the existence of the "Idiot Asylum." Alone, on the Hawkins' Hill, she had determined to penetrate its seclusion. Skirting the underbrush at the foot of the hill, she managed to keep the heaviest timber between herself and the "Blazing Star" tunnel at its base, as well as the cabin of Hawkins, half way up the ascent, until, by a circuitous route at last, she reached, unobserved the summit. Before her rose, silent, darkened, and motionless, the object of her search. Here her courage failed her, with all the characteristic in consequence of her sex. A sudden fear of all the dangers she had safely passed—bears, tarantulas, drunken men, and lizards—came upon her. For a moment, as she afterward expressed it, "She thought she should die." With this belief, probably, she gathered three large stones, which she could hardly lift, for the purpose of throwing a great distance; put two hair-pins in her mouth, and carefully readjusted with both hands two stray braids of her lovely blue-black mane which had fallen in gathering the stones. Then she felt in the pockets of her linen duster for her card-case, handkerchief, pocket-book, and smelling-bottle, and finding them intact, suddenly assumed an air of of easy, lady-like unconcern, went up to the steps of the veranda, and demurely pulled the door-bell, which she knew would not be answered. After a decent pause, she walked around the encompassing veranda examining the closed shutters of the French windows until she found one that yielded to touch. Here she paused again to adjust her coquettish hat by the mirror-like surface of the long sash window that reflected the full length of her pretty figure. And then she opened the window and entered the room.

Although long closed, the house had a smell of newness and of fresh paint that was quite unlike the moldiness of the conventional haunted house. The bright carpets, the cheerful walls, the glittering oil cloths were quite inconsistent with the idea of a ghost. With childish curiosity she began to explore the silent house, at first timidly—opening the doors with a violent push, and then stepping back from the threshold to make a good possible retreat; and then more boldly, as she became convinced of her security and absolute loneliness. In one of the chambers there were fresh flowers in a vase—evidently gathered that morning; and what seemed still more remarkable, the pitchers and ewers were freshly filled with water. This obliged Miss Nelly to notice another singular fact, namely, that the house was free from dust—the one most obtrusive and penetrating visitors of Five Forks. The floors and carpets had been recently swept, the chairs and furniture carefully wiped and dusted. If the house *was* haunted, it was possessed by a spirit who had none of the usual indifference to decay and mold. And yet the beds had evidently never been slept in, the very springs of the chairs in which she sat creaked softly at the novelty, the closet doors opened with the reluctance of fresh paint and varnish, and in spite of the warmth, cleanliness, and cheerfulness of furniture and decoration, there was none of the ease of tenancy and occupation. As Miss Nelly afterward confessed, she longed to "rumble things around," and when she reached the parlor or drawing room again, she could hardly resist the desire. Particularly was she tempted by a closed piano, that stood mutely against the wall. She thought she would open it just to see who was the maker. That done, it would be no harm to try its tone. She did so, with one little foot on the soft pedal. But Miss Nelly was too good a player, and too enthusiastic a musician to stop at half measures. She tried it again—this time so sincerely that the whole house seemed to spring into voice. Then she stopped and listened. There was no response—the empty rooms seemed to have relapsed into their old stillness. She stepped out on the veranda—a woodpecker recommenced his tapping on an adjacent tree, the rattle of a cart in the rocky gulch below the hill came faintly up. No one was to be seen far or near. Miss Nelly, reassured, returned. She again ran her fingers over the keys—stopped, caught at a melody running in her mind, half played it, and then threw away all caution. Before five minutes had elapsed she had entirely forgotten herself, and with her linen duster thrown aside, her straw hat flung on the piano, her white hands bared, and a black loop of her braided hair hanging upon her shoulder, was fairly embarked upon a flowing sea of musical recollection.

She had played perhaps half an hour, when, having just finished an elaborate symphony and resting her hands on the keys, she heard very distinctly and unmistakably the sound of applause from without. In an instant the fires of shame and indignation leaped into her cheeks, and she rose from the instrument and ran to the window, only in time to catch sight of a dozen figures in blue and red flannel shirts vanishing hurriedly through the trees below.

Miss Nelly's mind was instantly made up. I think I have already stated that under the stimulus of excitement she was not wanting in courage, and as she quietly resumed her gloves, hat and duster, she was not perhaps exactly the young person that it would be entirely safe for the timid, embarrassed or inexperienced of my sex to meet alone. She shut down the piano, and having carefully reclosed all the windows and doors, and restored the house to its former desolate condition, she stepped from the veranda and proceeded directly to the cabin of the unintellectual Hawkins, that reared its adobe chimney above the umbrage a quarter of a mile below.

The door opened instantly to her impulsive knock, and the Fool of Five Forks stood before her. Miss Nelly had never before seen the man designated by this infelicitous title, and as he stepped backward in half courtesy and half astonishment she was for the moment disconcerted. He was tall, finely formed, and dark bearded. Above cheeks a little hollowed by care and ill-health shone a pair of hazel eyes, very large, very gentle, but inexpressibly sad and mournful. This was certainly not the kind of man Miss Nellie had expected to see, yet after her first embarrassment had passed, the very circumstance, oddly enough, added to her indignation, and stung her wounded pride still more deeply. Nevertheless, the arch hypocrite instantly changed her tactics with the swift intuition of her sex.

"I have come," she said with a dazzling smile, infinitely more dangerous than her former dignified severity, "I have come to ask your pardon for a great liberty I have just taken. I believe the new house above us on the hill is yours. I was so much pleased with its exterior that I left my friends for a moment below here," she continued artfully, with a slight wave of the hand, as if indicating a band of fearless Amazons without, and waiting to avenge any possible insult offered to one of their number, "and ventured to enter it. Finding it unoccupied, as I had been told, I am afraid I had the audacity to sit down and amuse myself for a few moments at the piano—while waiting for my friends."

Hawkins raised his beautiful eyes to hers. He saw a very pretty girl, with frank gray eyes glistening with excitement, with two red, slightly freckled, cheeks glowing a little under his eyes, with a short scarlet upper lip turned back, like a rose leaf, over a little line of white teeth, as she breathed somewhat hurriedly in her nervous excitement. He saw all this calmly, quietly, and, save for the natural uneasiness of a shy, reticent man, I fear without a quickening of his pulse.

"I knowed it," he said, simply, "I heerd ye as I kem up."

Miss Nelly was furious at his grammar, his dialect, his coolness, and still more at the suspicion that he was an active member of her invisible *claque*.

"Ah," she said, still smiling, "then I think I heard *you*—"

"I reckon not," he interrupted gravely. "I didn't stay long. I found the boys hanging round the house, and I allowed at first I'd go in and kinder warn you, but they promised to keep still, and you looked so comfortable and wrapped up in your music, that I hadn't the heart to disturb you, and kem away. I hope," he added earnestly, "they didn't let on ez they heerd you. They ain't a bad lot—them Blazin' Star boys—though they're a little hard at times. But they'd no more hurt ye then they would a—a—a cat!" continued Mr. Hawkins, blushing with a faint apprehension of the inelegance of his simile.

"No! no!" said Miss Nelly, feeling suddenly very angry with herself, the Fool, and the entire male population of Five Forks. "No! I have behaved foolishly, I suppose—and if they *had* it would have served me right. But I only wanted to apologize to you. You'll find everything as you left it. Good day!"

She turned to go. Mr. Hawkins began to feel embarrassed. "I'd have asked ye to sit down," he said, finally, "if it had been a place fit for a lady. I oughter done so, enny way. I don't know what kept me from it. But I ain't well, Miss. Times I get a sort of dumb ager—it's the ditches, I think, Miss—and I don't seem to hev my wits about me."

Instantly Miss Arnot was all sympathy—her quick woman's heart was touched.

"Can I—can anything be done?" she asked, more timidly than she had before spoken.

"No!—not onless ye remember suthin' about these pills." He exhibited a box containing about half a dozen. "I forget the direction—I don't seem to remember much, any way, these times—they're 'Jones' Vegetable Compound.' If ye've ever took 'em ye'd remember whether the regular dose is eight. They ain't but six here. But perhaps ye never took any," he added, deprecatingly.

"No," said Miss Nelly, curtly. She had usually a keen sense of the ludicrous, but somehow Mr. Hawkins' eccentricity only pained her.

"Will you let me see you to the foot of the hill," he said again, after another embarrassing pause.

Miss Arnot felt instantly that such an act would condone her trespass in the eyes of the world. She might meet some of her invisible admirers—or even her companions—and, with all her erratic impulses, she was nevertheless a woman, and did not entirely despise the verdict of conventionality. She smiled sweetly and assented, and in another moment the two were lost in the shadows of the wood.

Like many other apparently trivial acts in an uneventful life, it was decisive. As she expected, she met two of her late applauders, whom, she fancied, looked sheepish and embarrassed; she met also her companions looking for her in some alarm, who really appeared astonished at her escort, and she fancied, a trifle envious at her evident success. I fear that Miss Arnot, in response to their anxious inquiries, did not state entirely the truth, but, without actual assertion, led them to believe that she had at an early stage of the proceeding completely subjugated this weak-minded giant, and had brought him triumphantly to her feet. From telling this story two or three times she got finally to believing that she had some foundation for it; then to a vague sort of desire that it would eventually prove to be true, and then to an equally vague yearning to hasten that consummation. That it would redound to any satisfaction of the Fool she did not stop to doubt. That it would cure him of his folly she was quite confident. Indeed, there are few of us—men or women—who do not believe that even a hopeless love for ourselves is more conducive to the salvation of the lover than a requited affection for another.

The criticism of Five Forks was, as the reader may imagine, swift and conclusive. When it was found out that Miss Arnot was not "the Hag" masquerading as a young and pretty girl, to the ultimate deception of Five Forks in general and the Fool in particular, it was at once decided that nothing but the speedy union of the Fool and the "pretty schoolmarm" was consistent with ordinary common sense. The singular good fortune of Hawkins was quite in accordance with the theory of his luck as propounded by the camp. That after "the Hag" failed to make her appearance he should "strike a lead" in his own house, without the trouble of "prospectin'," seemed to these casuists as a wonderful but inevitable law. To add to these fateful probabilities, Miss Arnot fell and sprained her ankle in the ascent of Mount Lincoln, and was confined for some weeks to the hotel after her companions had departed. During this period Hawkins was civilly but grotesquely attentive. When, after a reasonable time had elapsed, there still appeared to be no immediate prospect of the occupancy of the new house, public opinion experienced a singular change in regard to its theories of Mr. Hawkins' conduct. "The Hag" was looked upon as a saint like and long suffering martyr to the weaknesses and inconsistency of the Fool. That, after erecting his new house at her request, he had suddenly "gone back" on her; that his celibacy was the result of a long habit of weak proposal and subsequent shameless rejection, and that he was now trying his hand on the helpless schoolmarm, was perfectly plain to Five Forks. That he should be frustrated in his attempts at any cost was equally plain. Miss Nelly suddenly found herself invested with a rude chivalry that would have been amusing had it not been at times embarrassing; that would have been impertinent but for the amiost superstitious respect with which it was proffered. Every day somebody from Five Forks rode out to inquire the health of the fair patient. "Hez Hawkins bin over yer to-day," queried Tom Flynn, with artful ease and indifference, as he leaned over Miss Nelly's easy chair on the verada. Miss Nelly, with a faint pink flush on her cheek, was constrained to answer "No."

"Well, he sorter sprained his foot again a rock yesterday," continued Flynn, with shameless untruthfulness. "You mus'n't think anything o' that, Miss Arnot. He'll be over yer to-morrow, and meantime he told me to hand this yer bookay with his re-gards, and this yer specimen!" And Mr. Flynn laid down the flowers he had picked en route against such an emergency, and presented respectfully a piece of quartz and gold which he had taken that morning from his own sluice-box. "You mus'n't mind Hawkins' ways, Miss Nelly," said another sympathizing miner. "There ain't a better man in camp than that theer Cy Hawkins!—but he don't understand the ways o' the world with women. He hasn't mixed as much with society as the rest of us," he added, with an elaborate Chesterfieldian ease of manner, "but he means well." Meanwhile a few other sympathetic tunnel-men were impressing upon Mr. Hawkins the necessity of the greatest attention to the invalid. "It won't do," they explained, "to let that there gal go back to San Francisco and say that when she was sick and alone, the only man in Five Forks under whose roof she had rested, and at whose table she had sat"—this was considered a natural but pardonable exaggeration of rhetoric—"ever threw off on her; and it shan't be done. It ain't the square thing to Five Forks." And then the Fool would rush away to the valley, and be received by Miss Nellie with a certain reserve of manner that finally disappeared in a flush of color, some increased vivacity, and a pardonable coquetry. And so the days passed; Miss Nelly grew better in health and more troubled in mind, and Mr. Hawkins became more and more embarrassed, and Five Forks smiled and rubbed its hands, and waited for the approaching denouement. And then it came. But not perhaps in the manner that Five Forks had imagined.

It was a lovely afternoon in July that a party of Eastern tourists rode into Five Forks. They had just "done" the Valley of Big Things, and, there being one or two Eastern Capitalists among the party, it was deemed advisable that a proper knowledge of the practical mining resources of California should be added to their experience of the mere picturesque in nature. Thus far everything had been satisfactory; the amount of water which passed over the Fall was large, owing to a backward season; some snow still remained in the canons near the highest peaks, they had ridden round one of the biggest trees, and through the prostrate trunk of another. To say that they were delighted is to express feebly the enthusiasm of these ladies and gentlemen, drunk with the champagny hospitality of their entertainers, the utter novelty of scenes, and dry, exhilarating air of the valley. One or two had already expressed themselves ready to live and die there; another had written a glowing account to the Eastern press, depreciating all other scenery in Europe and America; and under these circumstances it was reasonably expected that Five Forks would do its duty, and equally impress the stranger after its own fashion.

Letters to this effect were sent from San Francisco by prominent capitalists here, and under the sole superintendence of one of their agents, the visitors were taken in hand, shown "what was to be seen," carefully restrained from observing what ought not to be visible, and so kept in a blissful and enthusiastic condition. And so the graveyard of Five Forks, in which but two of the occupants had died natural deaths, the dreary, ragged cabins on the hill sides, with their sad eyed, cynical, broken-spirited occupants, toiling on, day by day, for a miserable pittance and a fare that a self-respecting Eastern mechanic would have scornfully rejected, were not a part of the Eastern visitors' recollection. But the hoisting works and machinery of the "Blazing Star Tunnel Company" was—the Blazing Star Tunnel Company, whose "gentlemanly Superintendent" had received private information from San Francisco to do the "proper thing" for the party. Wherefore the valuable heaps of ore in the company's works were shown, the oblong bars of gold—ready for shipment—were playfully offered to the ladies who could lift and carry them away unaided, and even the tunnel itself, gloomy, fateful, and peculiar, was shown as part of the experience; and, in the noble language of one correspondent, "the wealth of Five Forks and the peculiar inducements that it offered to Eastern capitalists" were established beyond a doubt. And then occurred a little incident which, as an unbiased spectator, I am free to say offered no inducements to anybody whatever, but which, for its bearing upon the central figure of this veracious chronicle, I cannot pass over.

It had become apparent to one or two more practical and sober minded in the party that certain portions of the "Blazing Star" tunnel—owing, perhaps, to the extremities of a flattering annual dividend)—were economically and imperfectly "shored" and supported, and were consequently unsafe, insecure, and to be avoided. Nevertheless, at a time when champagne corks were popping in dark corners, and enthusiastic voices and happy laughter rang through the half lighted levels and galleries, there came a sudden and mysterious silence. A few lights dashed swiftly by in the direction of a distant part of the gallery, and then there was a sudden sharp issuing of orders and a dull, ominous rumble. Some of the visitors turned pale—one woman fainted!

Something had happened. What? "Nothing"—the speakers is fluent but uneasy—"one of the gentlemen in trying to dislodge a 'specimen' from the wall had knocked away a support. There had been a 'cave'—the gentleman was caught and buried below his shoulders. It was all right—they'd get him out in a moment—only it required great care to keep from extending the 'cave.' Didn't know his name—it was that little man—the husband of that lively lady with the black eyes. Ha! Hallo there! Stop her. For God's sake!—not that way! She'll fall from that shaft. She'll be killed!"

But the lively lady was already gone. With staring black eyes, imploringly trying to pierce the gloom, with hands and feet that sought to batter and break down the thick darkness, with incoherent cries and supplications, following the moving *ignis fatuus* lights ahead, she ran and swiftly! Ran over treacherous foundations, ran by yawning gulfs, ran past branching galleries and niches, ran wildly, ran despairingly, ran blindly, and at last ran into the arms of the Fool of Five Forks.

In an instant she caught at his hand. "Oh, save him!" she cried; "you belong here—you know this dreadful place; bring me to him. Tell me where to go and what to do, I implore you! Quick, he is dying. Come!"

He raised his eyes to hers, and then, with a sudden cry, dropped the rope and crowbar he was carrying, and reeled against the wall.

"Annie!" he groaned, slowly, "is it you?"

She caught at both his hands, brought her face to his with staring eyes, murmured "Good God, Cyrus!" and sank upon her knees before him.

He tried to discourage the hand that she wrung with passionate entreaty.

"No, no! Cyrus, you will forgive me—you will forget the past! God has sent you here to-day. You will come with me. You will—you must—save him!"

"Save who?" cried Cyrus hoarsely.

"My husband!"

The blow was so direct—so strong and overwhelming—that even through her own stronger and more selfish absorption she saw it in the face of the man, and pitied him.

"I thought—you—knew—it!" she faltered.

He did not speak, but looked at her with fixed, dumb eyes. And then the sound of distant voices and hurrying feet started her again into passionate life. She once more caught his hand.

"O, Cyrus! hear me! If you have loved me through all these years, you will not fail me now. You must save him! You can! You are brave and strong—you always were, Cyrus! You will save him, Cyrus, for my sake—for the sake of your love for me! You will—I know it! God bless you!"

She rose as if to follow him, but at a gesture of command she stood still. He picked up the rope and crowbar slowly, and in a dazed, blinded way, that in her agony of impatience and alarm, seemed protracted to cruel infinity. Then he turned, and raising her hand to his lips, kissed it slowly, looked at her again—and the next moment was gone.

He did not return. For at the end of the next half hour, when they laid before her the half-conscious breathing body of her husband, safe and unharmed—but for exhaustion and some slight bruises, she learned that the worst fears of the workmen had been realized. In releasing him a second cave had taken place. They had barely time to snatch away the helpless body of her husband before the strong frame of his rescuer, Cyrus Hawkins, was was struck and smitten down in his place.

For two hours he lay there, crushed and broken-limbed, with a heavy beam lying across his breast, in sight of all, conscious and patient. For two hours they had labored around him, wildly, despairingly, hopefully, with the wills of gods and the strength of giants, and at the end of that time they came to an upright timber which rested its base upon the beam. There was a cry for axes, and one was already swinging in the air, when the dying man called to them, feebly:

"Don't cut that upright!"

"Why?"

"It will bring down the whole gallery with it."

"How?"

"It's one of the foundations of my house."

The ax fell from the workman's hand, and with a blanched face he turned to his fellows. It was too true. They were in the uppermost gallery, and the "cave" had taken place directly below the new house. After a pause the Fool spoke again more feebly.

"The lady!—quick."

They brought her—a wretched, fainting creature, with pallid face and streaming eyes—and fell back as she bent her face above him.

"I was built for you, Annie, darling," he said in a hurried whisper, "and has been waiting up there for you and me all these long days. It's deeded to you. And you must—live there—with *him*. He will not mind that I shall be always near you—for it stands above—my grave!"

And he was right. In a few minutes later, when he had passed away, they did not move him, but sat by his body all night with a torch at his feet and head. And the next day they walled up the gallery as a vault, but they put no mark nor any sign thereon, trusting rather to the monument that, bright and cheerful, rose above him in the sunlight of the hill. For they said: "This is not an evidence of death and gloom and sorrow, as are other monuments, but is a sign of life and light and hope, wherefore shall all men know that he who lies under it—is a Fool!"—*New York Times*.

The Wedding Presents.

The following is a list of the presents to the daughter of General Sherman on the occasion of her marriage last Thursday:

General and Mrs. Hugh Ewing, of Washington—Silver berry bowl and spoon in case.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons, of New York—Silver cream ladle and sugar lifter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hoyt, of Norwalk, Conn.—Silver fish knife and fork in Chinese basket.

Hassanyan Effendi, Turkey—Turkish scarf.

Mrs. Wilson, Lancaster, Ohio—Two dozen silver knives in case.

Misses Julia and Nellie Reese, Lancaster, Ohio—Silver crumb scraper in case.

Mrs. M. A. Carr, Washington—Embroidered toilet set; very tasteful.

Miss Minnie Bartley, Washington—Bronze lyre.

Miss Alice Bartley, Washington—Point lace handkerchief, embroidered monogram.

Judge and Mrs. Bartley, Washington—Ice pitcher, salver and goblet.

Miss Alice King—French traveling clock, Russia leather case.

Capt. S. H. M. Byers, U. S. Consul at Zurich, author of the grand poem "When Sherman marched down to the sea"—Scarfs and sashes.

Mr. Healy (artist) and Mrs. Healy, Paris—Silk coffee spoons in case.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Field, New York—Superb solid silver pitcher.

Speaker and Mrs. Blaine—Two and a half dozen silver spoons in case.

General and Mrs. Fox—Silver pickle dish, knife and fork.

Col. and Mrs. McCoy—Fance flower stand.

Col. and Mrs. Andouried—Solid silver bread fan set, richly embossed, in case.

Col. Tourtelotte—Silver coffee set, cream, sugar and spoons, Japanese style.

Col. Bacon—Silver and gilt ice cream set in case.

Miss Kitty Phillips, Cincinnati, Ohio—Escritoire, style Louis Quatorze. This of native wood, elaborately carved, by design of "East lake," chef d'œuvre of Fay, the "Queen City" artist.

E. F. Wood, U. S. N.—Pair chased silver cellars, Russia leather case.

Miss Ellie Sherman—Russia leather satin-lined jewel case.

Miss Rachel Sherman—Elegant shell comb.

Master Tecumseh Sherman—Silver knife rests.

Mrs. John Winter—Cut glass pickel caster.

Gen. Irwin McDowell—Soup ladle, with massive handle, elaborately carved.

Mrs. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia—Solid silver fruit dish and spoon, in case.

Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia—Set of gilt cellars and butter dishes.

Mr. H. Amstice, of New York—Gilt bronze library set, with oxidized silver figures.

Gen. Sheridan—Ice cream set, gold lined.

Mrs. Tenormorton, Washington—Japanese dish.

Mrs. Slatter, Washington—Silver jewel case, elaborately wrought.

Rev. J. P. Healy, President Georgetown College—Rosary—garnets and silver.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Scott, New York—Frosted silver fruit basket and sugar and cream spoon, elegantly chased, and with monogram.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Scott—Ice cream set in case.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, New York—Fruit silver cake basket and spoons.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scott—Frosted silver pepper, in case.

Mr. Charles Scott—Elegant frosted silver jardinière with mounting.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Elliot—Pair napkin rings, in case.

Sisters of the Visitation, Georgetown—Beautifully embroidered cambric and Agnus Dei.

Rev. J. Green, Mill Hill, London—Engraving of the Espousals of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph.

Dr. E. A. Duncan—Coral cross and flowers.

Hon. A. E. Borie, Philadelphia—Large silver bowl, embossed.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens, of Cincinnati, O.—Set after-dinner coffee spoons and cream ladle.

Senator John Sherman—$500 cash.

Mrs. Jewett—Fancy pearl box.

Rev. B. J. Maguire, S. J.—Handsome bound copy of "Thomas a Kempis."

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio—Very elegant bronze clock, surmounted by a beautiful figure of Goddess of History, holding scroll.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Stone, Lancaster, Ohio—Solid silver cake basket, richly chased and design with vine, leaves and roses, and monogram in centre.

Mrs. Robert P. Seaman, Cincinnati, O.—Jewel and silver engraver for obsteriaine.

Mr. C. W. Mac, U. S. N.—Silver fish knife and fork in russia leather case.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Butler, New York—Byzantine Mosaic cross.

Miss M. A. Dodge—Gail Hamilton—Lovely painting in water colors, hair bells and terns, handsomely framed.

Col. and Mrs. L. M. Darton, Cincinnati, Ohio—Marble clock with cornucopia of bells, cased in gold and brass, with monogram deeply cut in glass, ordered in Paris.

Gen. and Mrs. Pope—Silver berry spoon in case.

Col. F. D. Grant—Gold-lined silver salt-sellers.

Dr. Gad. Norris—Ring, turquoise and pearls.

Miss Nesbig, Lancaster, Ohio—Solid silver flower vase, satin finish, trimmed with gold and of rare beauty.

General and Mrs. Bingham—Very handsome cream ladle, sugar sifter, solid handles, gold brown wrought with military devices.

Professor and Mrs. Bartlett, Yonkers, N. Y.—Set of four silver ladles of different sizes, satin finish with monograms.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Evarts, New York—Solid silver salver engraved with monogram and antique carving, very elegant.

Gen. Kilpatrick, Knox, of Gov. Dix's staff—Superb choral glass.

Mr. Wallis T. Jones, of New York—Pare cut glass vases, rocky stands.

Paymaster Cochrane—Silver pie knife, sugar sifter and berry spoon in case.

Chief Engineer King, U. S. N.—Handsomely bound copy of Dickens' works.

Lieut. D. N. Russell—Ice cream set.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reilly, of St. Louis—Solid silver fruit stand.

General and Mrs. Miles—Ice cream set.

Mrs. Judge Archer, of St. Louis—Pair silver butter knives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hoyt, New York—Elegant silver dessert set, in case.

Miss Hooker, of Orange, N. J.—Superb jewel casket of bronze, gilt with ivory settings.

Mr. Geo. H. Corbin—Case containing silver butter knives, pickle forks, salt and mustard spoons.

Miss Minnie Morton, Cincinnati—Three handsome gold lined silver forks.

Mr. Edwin Weir, U. S. N.—Butter dishes of silver, beautifully chased.

Mr. John Sherman, Jr.—Nest of Japanese beautifully inlaid.

Gen. and Mrs. Morgan L. Smith—Case containing 4 dozen silver spoons and forks, solid and very elegant.

Miss Ester Simpson, Washington—Pair of lamp vases.

Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Chicago—Brooch and earrings of pearl.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren—Set of jewelry, Genoa.

Miss Maria Patterson—Sugar sifter of silver, gilt of fine workmanship.

Mrs. H. L. Patterson, St. Louis—Handsome case containing a full set of spoons, carving knives and salt and mustard spoons.

Mr. George T. Burtis, Marine Corps—Full set of silver butter plates, heavy and gold lined.

THE FALL RIVER HORROR.

Proceedings of the Coroner's Inquest in the Granite Mill Disaster—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The inquest in the Granite Mills disaster was resumed on the 28 ult. Some further testimony was taken, when the jury adjourned to inspect the Granite Mills, more particularly with reference to water appliances for the extinction of fires. Mr. Shrove, the Treasurer, showed the jurymen that it was impossible for the engine to run without pumping water into two tanks at the top of the mill. Mr. Shrove stated that the tanks contained 16,000 gallons each and that the pump threw up 70 gallons per minute. These tanks supplied pipes distributed throughout the rooms to which the hose was attached in the different mule alley-ways, and that therefore the pipes could not possibly have been without water on the morning of the fire. The attic room of the new mill was visited, it being precisely a similar one to that of Mill No. 1. There are no windows in the sides of this room, light coming through a skylight, and no fire escapes were provided.

No help was killed or even injured, excepting the help working in this room. It is a pitch roof, and the grade is very steep. The jury completed their examination of the mills, having been assisted by the Treasurer and Superintendent in their inquiries and examination, and furnished with whatever information they desired. The jury reassembled at 7.15 for evening session. The first witness, Nathan W. [illegible], aged 48, chief engineer of the Granite Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, gave the following testimony:

I went to the mill at the usual hour, 6 o'clock. At ten minutes to 7 I got through oiling and soon heard two or three voices hollowing; the hollowing was outside the mill; Joseph Chase came along and I sent for the firemen, who had gone to breakfast. Pump No. 4 was then running into No. 1 mill; I did not go into the tower of No. 1, only once in the course of the forenoon; I did not notice any water in the tower hose that was forced from the pump; I am certain there was water in the standpipe, it could not have been otherwise; after the engines were started if there was no outlet of water from the top it would have to burst the pipe or break the arm connected with the pump, which has an eight-inch stroke. Have had an experience of this kind twice, when the valve was not open and there was no outlet. I went into the large pump house in the yard of the mill and found the pump broken. I was broken after the fire had started. It was all right the day before; the lever that shifts the valve was broken; too rapid starting would cause it to break. Do not know who tried to start it up; those who did so would not be likely to tell; have no doubt the party did it with good faith. Never saw the inside of the large tanks at the top of the mill; they had not been cleaned to my knowledge for four or five years; have nothing to do with them; I suppose it is the duty of the boss machinist to look after them, should think some sediment might settle in the tanks in the course of a long period. Pipes that run horizontally may get some sediment in them.

William H. Butler, aged 28, engineer at Granite Mill No. 1, testified as follows: Was on duty on the morning of the fire; went to the mill between 6 and 6:30; got there in ample time for starting; started up the engine at 6:30; oiled up the engine all round; after I got through I went into the fire room; the fireman said to me that the water was low in one of the boilers; put all the force into the boiler that was low; went back into the engine room again and looked around to see that everything was all right; went out through the fire room and sat down outside the door; noticed in passing a section of the boilers to see if they were gaining, and saw that they had gained two or three inches. Had not been sitting down more than two or three minutes when I saw some boys running across the yard on the north side of the mill yard calling out "Fire." It was between 10 and 15 minutes to 7; looked up at the north end of the mill and saw smoke coming out of two windows in the fourth story; started the pump from my own judgment, without any instruction whatever. If Mr. Taylor gave any instructions to start it, I did not hear him; I then went to the engine and stopped it without any order; I do not remember that any one spoke to me after I had done that; I put more steam to No. 9 size pump to drive it as fast as I could, when I saw how things were, I had no orders, that I remember, from anyone; I went to the pump house in the yard and found the pump house open; I saw some one had been there before me, when I got to the pump I found it was disabled; it was all right the night before; it was three minutes to 7 o'clock, when I had got through all this that I have described; Taylor might have come to me to give orders about the stopping of the engines, are my back being turned to him, I might not have noticed him; Harrington came from No. 2 Mill and ordered the fires to be pulled out. My attention after this was at first to one thing and then at another. I went out into the yard; met Harrington again, and he told me about the people killing themselves. That was the first intimation I had of anything of the kind; I told him about the pump, and he appeared to be already aware of it; I was not much away from the engine and boiler; I have nothing to do with the tanks after the water leaves the pumps. I stopped the engine about two minutes after. I started the pumps. If there was no water up stairs some one would be down directly to complain of it.

The Coroner's inquest on the Granite Mill disaster was rendered on the 3d inst. The jurors find that the fire department was as promptly on hand as could be expected from the confusion of the alarm, caused by the striking of different boxes at or about the same time, but that the hooks and ladders included in the fire department were insufficient and poorly handled on this occasion. The many reports concerning other branches of the Department were unfounded. It is apparent that due precaution was not used in giving alarm to persons in the sixth story. Had such alarm been given, and care taken of the lives of all persons in that story, they might have been saved, notwithstanding there was but one escape, via the tower stairs. It is remarkable that the fire being discovered in the mule room in the fourth story, that among all men employed there, as well as in the fifth story, the alarm was general and ample, to not have presence of mind enough to warn their fellow operatives in the sixth story to flee from their fiery fate, and had the men not become panic stricken in the first alarm, they might have led all the women and children in their charge down the lower stairs in safety.

The evidence fully shows that all appliances for extinguishing fires in all the stories, such as tanks, pumps and pipes, and horizontal pipes and hose in the various rooms, were in this mill, apparently ready for use, on the morning of the fire; but apparently water was wanting in them, and the hose and pipes were useless in the fourth story at this time. In the construction of the mill, the jurors believe it to have been incumbent upon the corporation to furnish every facility that money could purchase for escape of help from their mill in case of fire, but it was proved conclusively there were not ample means of escape from the attic. Had there been, the loss of life would have been avoided. The jurors suggest as an additional means of safety and escape, that in case of fire, it should be so arranged that an alarm struck in any story should reach all the others in the mill. From the evidence the jurors say that it clearly and indubitably appears, that all the means of escape by the doors from every story were free and unobstructed.

The approximate cause of the death of James Turner and the twenty two others on the morning in question—caused by the burning of the mill, they either being precipitated by fire inside or jumped to the ground from the mill. The jurors conclude their verdict as follows: "Let the lesson not pass unheeded, either to mill owners or to the public in general, that human life is precious, and all means that tend to save, either particularly or generally, the precious boon to the losers; no toil, has the sanction of all mankind and is an example of Him who died for all.

The Indians.

Gov. O born on the 30th, received dispatches from Capt. Dayton, of Arkansas City, that 65 young Osages of the Black Hill's band crossed the Arkansas river below the mouth of Salt Fork, Friday, the 18th ult., and the 27th, near Skeleton Creek, going west, probably bound for the country between Mule Creek and the supply road to operate on the Medicine Lodge settlements. Adjutant Gen. Morris ordered couriers along the line to put the militia on their guard for the protection of the border. Gen. Pope telegraphs to Governor Osborn that he has had intelligence of the same party; that it consists of 43 Indians, and that efforts are being made to induce them to return to their reservations. Capt. Collins, of the militia, discovered the dead bodies of the five buffalo hunters from Reno in Clark county. They were all scalped, and their horses killed by the Indians. They were 14 miles away, but owing to the lack of supplies and ammunition, Capt. Collins did not pursue them. The hunters referred to, were killed on the 27th of last August. It is believed an alliance is meditated between the young Osages and Cheyennes and the Commanches, who are known to be in the south part of Clark county.

Hon. W. R. Steele and Paymaster Stanton, of the United States Army, have returned from the North, having visited the posts and agencies at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. The troops in these places will be in their winter quarters by the middle of October or the first of November. The quarters at Red Cloud are permanent; those at Spotted Tail are low huts. The agencies are both in Nebraska. Spotted Tail is 13 miles and Red Cloud 25 miles south of the north line, and the latter 30 miles east of the west line. A vast deposit of fossil was discovered 10 miles north of Red Cloud and scattered over a space about six miles square were the remains of a two-horned rhinoceros, and many other animals and reptiles. A large number of Northern Sioux under Black Twin were near Red Cloud on their way into that agency for the winter. If they will register and be counted the agent will ask authority to issue rations to them and endeavor to keep them near. The agency post at Spotted Tail is called Camp Sheridan. A semi weekly mail has been established between Cheyenne and the agencies. The distance from Red Cloud to the Black Hills gold fields is about 90 miles, through a fine country.

The Fire at Saratoga.

The efforts of the firemen on the 30th, resulted in saving the Grand, Union and Congress Hotels intact. The origin of the fire is as yet a mystery. It originated in the north end of the south wing, in the upper story, and it cannot be learned that any one was in that part of the building. An opinion prevails that the fire was set intentionally. That the principal hotels escaped burning is regarded as providential. The wind was blowing almost a gale from the southwest, carrying a shower of burning cinders on the roofs of the Grand, Union and Congress Hotels. At one time, about noon, the firemen had the flames pretty well under control, and it was believed that they would be confined to the south wing, when suddenly the fire was seen to burst from the Grand Central tower, driving the firemen out of the building and gaining sudden and irresistable headway. At this time it seemed as though the destruction of the Grand, Union and Congress was certain, when all at once the wind shifted more to the south and

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY OCT. 8 1874

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THE DEMOCRATS AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The real trouble in the Southern States grows out of the opposition of Southern Democrats to the Constitution of the United States, which, under the Fifteenth Amendment, authorizes colored men to vote. For the purpose of defeating this constitutional provision, the *Vicksburger*, one of the leading Democratic journals of Mississippi, urges the adoption of a law making it necessary for every voter to be able to read and write. As the colored people were generally slaves, and as it was a crime under Democratic rule, prior to the rebellion, to educate a colored person at the South, the *Vicksburger* thinks the proposed educational standard would disfranchise the great mass of colored voters. The *Democrat*, published at Columbus, Mississippi, is opposed to negro suffrage, but it don't want the educational standard erected, because it is a "pernicious doctrine—the argument of the same New England Puritans that gave us abolitionism." The *Democrat* thus lectures the *Vicksburger* for not making a bold fight against negro suffrage, and for advocating a measure which would disfranchise a large per cent. of Southern Democratic voters—the "white trash" of the South:

Instead of grappling boldly with *negro suffrage*, which it knows to be the root of the evils we now suffer and wich will continue to grow from year to year—instead of appealing to the people of the Union to extirpate the patent cause of the ruin with which we are menaced, it seeks to mitigate the evil by doing a great wrong to thousands of our own race—men as devoted to our stricken South and to the principles of good government as he himself is. To strike the ballot from the hands of a portion of the negroes, he would disfranchise thousands of old men who have grown gray in the performance of the varied duties of citizenship, and thousands of young men who, though poor and illiterate, are industrious, patriotic, and honorable, whose lack of education is, in many instances, due to the fact that the days which should have been their school-days were devoted to the service of their country.

The American Union is a republic of and for white men; the elective franchise is a sacred right—the lawful heritage of every white man born on our soil or vested by the laws with the privilege of citizenship. * * * * Two or three other anti-Radical papers in the State have hinted their approval of such a measure, and unless the other white Democratic journals speak out in condemnation of the proposed wrong, seeds of discord may germinate that will render the triumph of our party in Mississippi impossible. For if so obnoxious a measure were ingrafted on the creed of the White Man's Party of Mississippi, thousands of the most zealous opponents of Radicalism would stand aloof from the contest, and a majority of the white counties would be thrown into the hands of our enemies.

Here we have a clear statement of the real origin of Southern dissatisfaction. Disfranchise the colored voters of the South and give the rebels undisputed control over colored people, and "Southern outrages" will become less conspicuous. Some would deprive the colored people of the right to vote on account of their inability to read and write, while others would prevent the free voting through intimidation, caused by murders and such outrages as would be likely to prevent colored men from visiting the polls. They are all united in sentiment, but divided as to the method by which the desired result may best be secured. The mission of the Republican party is not ended so long as Southern rebels persist in the persecution of men on account of color, and all loyal people should unite in rebuking those Southern rebels and their Northern sympathizers. There is no safety in any other course.

☞ SIMEON B. CHASE, Prohibition nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, declines the position and declares his purpose to vote the Republican ticket. He is evidently a sensible and worthy man.

☞ The Illinois veterans of the Mexican war have got up a petition asking Congress for a pension.

THE NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.

Regarding Indian affairs, it is gratifying to be able to record that while the various tribes known under the name of the Southwestern Indians, are giving considerable trouble by their depredations and outrages upon the frontier settlers, those of the Northwest are quiet and contented, and not likely to cause disturbances, if the treaty stipulations made with them are adhered to.

Bishop HARE, who was sent some time since by the Government with a commission to the Northwestern Indians, after an absence of several months has returned to Washington, and in an informal interview with the President and several members of the Cabinet, is reported as having given encouraging news regarding the situation of Indian affairs in the Northwest. He states that considerable progress has been made in the civilization and christianization of numerous savage tribes of this territory, and claims that there is no reason to fear serious outbreaks, if the engagements of the Government and its treaty stipulations are faithfully carried out, and advises that every effort be made towards the furtherance of this object, as he is fully convinced, from personal knowledge, that as much disturbance is created by the unauthorized intrusion of whites upon Indian reservations, as by the encroachments of the Indians upon territory upon which they have no right to tresspass.

Bishop HARE's statements regarding the mineral wealth and the great fertility of the Black Hills country, greatly conflicts with the glowing accounts recently published by correspondents of the CUSTER expedition. He confirms the opinion of Professor WINCHEL that no valuable minerals exist there, says that the forests are mainly composed of spruce and yellow pine, valueless for timber, and that the area of agricultural lands is so small that it would scarcely make over a dozen good sized farms. Col. FRED. GRANT, who accompanied CUSTER's expedition, under special instructions to report upon the geological character of the country, confirms the views of Professor WINCHEL and Bishop HARE, while the Sioux Commission, recently sent to negotiate with delegations from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands, and explored as far as the base of the Black Hills, on the south side, give substantially the same testimony. Many of those who have paid attention to the Indian problem, profess to have no more faith in the good will of the tribes of the Northwest, towards the whites, than those of the Southwest, and believe all Indians alike treacherous and untrustworthy, who will take every opportunity they can to murder, pillage and harass the frontier settlers, and therefore they receive the statement with doubt, that as much disturbance is created by the intrusion of whites upon Indian reservations, as by the unauthorized absence of the Indians from their allotted territory. Be that as it may, it is the duty of the Government to keep its faith with the Indians by the faithful performance of all its treaty stipulations, in view of which it is to be earnestly hoped that the emphatically expressed determination of the President to carry out the orders of Gen. SHERIDAN, to prevent all invasion of the Black Hills country by intruders, will be strictly adhered to, since the territory in question has, both by law and treaty, been given as a reservation to the Sioux Indians. The military forces now operating in the southwest against the hostile Indians, who have left their reservations, have been empowered to prevent the unlawful intrusion of the whites upon all forbidden territory belonging to the Indians, and the prospects are that no trouble whatever need therefore be apprehended with the Indians of the northwestern reservations, although those of the southwest are still on the war path, and the hopes of their speedy subjugation are not so flattering.

A JUST DECISION.

Washington correspondence of the 24th inst. brings the gratifying intelligence of the conviction of SAMUEL B. MURDOCK, the blackmailer. It will be remembered that in June last, a person known under this name, wrote a threatening letter to Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, the purport of which was as follows:

SIR:—I am satisfied as to your guilt. I have one reason for not shooting you. I will settle for $50,000, you to take the woman and keep her. The alternative—I will empty seven chambers of a Colt's revolver into you on the first opportunity. Answer immediately in writing to messenger. S. B. M.

If you do not comply with these terms I will publish you in all the New York papers, and write to your wife. S. B. M.

Mr. WOOD, however, nothing daunted by the fear of receiving "the seven chambers of a COLT'S revolver" into his body, handed the letter to the authorities, who succeeded, through the aid of two colored boys, who carried the letter to Mr. WOOD's residence, and other evidence, in tracking and arresting MURDOCK. The case was tried last week before the Criminal Court, and as many other public and prominent business men have undoubtedly been similarly threatened, and being too timid to pursue the courageous course taken by Mr. WOOD, have paid the sums demanded, the trial elicited more than usual interest. The counsel for the prisoner made a motion to quash the indictment, by claiming that it was not an indictable offense, but the District Attorney replied that this point had been fully decided fifteen years ago by the courts of the State of Delaware, where it was held that the sending of a threatening letter for the purpose of extorting money, or otherwise, was a high misdemeanor.

The court overruled the motion of the prisoner's counsel, and the jury, after an absence of five minutes, returned a verdict of guilty, greatly to the satisfaction of those present in the court-room and the general public, as the decision in the case was regarded in the light of a precedent for similar attempts in the future. What the punishment of the black-mailer will be, is not yet announced, although the interests of morality and justice demand that it should be as severe as possible, since if an example be made of MURDOCK the army of harpies of both sexes who annually make their thousands in our large cities by similar threats may learn a profitable lesson therefrom, while innocent, fearful people, who have not the courage to openly defy them, will thereby become strengthened and hereafter aid in discovering similar scoundrels and giving them over into the hands of justice, to be dealt with as they desire.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AGAIN.

Among the claptrap resolutions of the stock in trade appertaining to Democratic Conventions, about the most ridiculous are those relating to finance, notably the payment of the public debt and the regulation of the circulating medium For the reason that there is no possibility of that party obtaining power and opportunity to make its precept practice, those resolutions, as exponents of theories, are excessively funny; were the party more nearly a majority in the land they would be too dangerous to laugh about. However, as the condition is not serious, we can afford to smile at the folly, ignorance and design of introducing, as a plank in a party platform, a demand for "immediate return to specie payments." Of the men who entertain such a proposition and support it in Conventions and conversation, there are three classes, as before intimated—fools, ignoramuses and designing men. The first, by some imparity of reasoning, believe that it can be effected in the spirit of the demand; the second accept the diction of the first; and the third, knowing better, advocate the impossible measure, using it as a bait to lure the others.

The three tailors of Tooley street were wise men, judged by the standard thus set up in the Democratic Conventions, and Mrs. Partington, who opposed the Atlantic with a broom, was not such a fool after all. Let us see; how did specie payments come to be suspended and what, besides "Demo-resuluting," is necessary to restore our trading to the former basis? What would be the effect of a return, and how much would the country be the gainer by it? Paper became the representative of value because it was, in an emergency the only means of expressing the credit of a government called on to use vast sums of money; now, if the resources, and administration of that government were commensurate with its obligations or promised an early payment of its debts the paper dollar would be equal to a gold dollar and much more convenient for all purposes of business. But as our government cannot meet its engagements fully, its promises to pay are at a discount—now about ten per cent., but in the face of probable Democratic successes they invariably depreciate. In reality we are doing business on a gold basis, for though it takes $110 in paper to buy $100 worth of anything, from gold to corn, yet every one, from the laborer to the capitalist, gets his $110 as easily as in a changed condition he would get his $100 The fluctuation of values is the chief evil of a paper currency; but take away the disturbances that cause fluctuation and the evil is remedied. People are apt to forget that a dollar is simply an idea, and that a gold coin is really no more a measure of value than a shell with a hole in it, or a piece of paper bearing certain legends elaborately engraved. Such a coincidence as the following is by no means improbable: On the same day twenty pounds of flour sold in a distant mining region for five gold dollars, in Africa for six thousand cowries, in New York for one National Bank note. Relative scarcity is the measure of value, and so perfect in its economy that it always regulates itself; so here we have $5 gold—6,000 cowrie shells—$1 greenback. Can our Democratic friends see what we are aiming at?

We do not applaud the necessity that arose for the issue of legal tenders (the bloody responsibility for such a measure lies with the Democratic party), but we have them; the affairs of the government have been so conducted that they are nearly on a par with the recognized medium of exchange of commercial countries, and if the government credit is not disturbed it will make its promises to pay so sure that the Treasury idea of a dollar will be expressed indifferently in gold or paper. But this must be a work of time, not only because of the amount of debt but because of the disaster a sudden return to specie payment would entail on the country.

When the war broke out, the creditor class lost heavily by reason of the difference between the idea of their resources and the actual value they received from their debtors; but the ruin, loss, and distress were as nothing, compared with what would ensue on sudden resumption of specie payments. The creditor class can better afford to lose than the debtor class; one per cent. imposition is harder on the latter than ten per cent. on the former. When stocks tumble, a peaic results; when they suddenly go up, some bears, the great credit class, get caught, but the number of these is small compared with those who suffer in a panic. This precious Democratic demand is simply a proposition to make the debtors pay, from property depreciated in value, the debts contracted when representative amounts were depreciated and property correspondingly more valuable. In other words, it is playing into the hands of the "bloated bondholder" they affect to despise.

But it has nice ring to it; a very convenient stalking-horse it proves, until some one comes up and challenges the rider, saying, "If the Democratic party had not so conducted itself as to plunge the country into extremity and saddle the people with an enormous debt specie payments would not have suspended; do you, therefore, not so loudly condemn a condition for which you are responsible, and as the Republican party saved the country and has nearly undone your disastrous work, let it finish what it so auspiciously began before you dare challenge either its motive or action. Reserve your censure for courses not rendered necessary by yourself and remember that yours is the glassiest of glass houses." And then the Democratic hobby-horseman wants to argue the question; the good-natured Republican merely responds: "In good time and in the economical order of things we will have specie payments again."

GERMANY'S COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

Although the statement has been twice semi-officially denied, that the Government of the German Empire has entered into a treaty of alliance with Spain, and that the latter country has ceded, or is about to cede to her, certain valuable territory in the West Indies, the rumor is again revived, and many circumstances having the appearance of giving credit to its veracity are cited, so that it would seem as an event which will probably be consummated in due course of time. In the mean while our Government is by no means insensible to the question. Prominent members of the Cabinet it is said have averred, that if Porto Rico is ceded by Spain to Germany, the Monroe doctrine must be strictly enforced. That Germany has ever since the accession to the Premiership of Bismarck, been seeking to establish colonies in America, Asia, and the South Seas, is no diplomatic secret, since she hopes through colonization to utilize the vast industrial wealth which she has lost from the emigration of her producing classes to the United States.

It is also evident to every diplomatic mind, that modern Germany is now fully prepared to cease to follow the traditions of the House of Brandenburg in one respect, viz., that of colonizing her surplus population; and that she intends hereafter, so far as possible, to obtain herself the advantages resulting from their industry, and therefore has fully concluded to follow the example of England, who, through the foothold which she has gained by colonizing her subjects, upon her own territory, in Asia, Africa, Australia and America, has not only immeasurably increased her productive wealth, but by this wise measure, has counteracted and kept down revolutions at home, which could not have been averted had her surplus population not emigrated. German statistcians mourn the less which emigration to the United States has caused the productive interests of the nation, and though unlike the thinking and reasoning statesmen of Great Britain, they can not comprehend that the poverty of Germany resources is such that this immense population could not have subsisted there, the astute BISMARCK is not ignorant of the situation and fully realizes that some outlet for the vast increase of humanity must be provided, particularly that of the producing element, if revolution is to be avoided, as the low remuneration for labor, and the high price of the necessaries of life is such already that existence is barely possible, and no laboring man or woman can hope by either industry or economy to amass a fortune, as thousands have done in a few years in America. Therefore, Germany's schemes of colonization begin to assume a tangible shape, and it is quite probable that if her negotiations with Spain prove a failure, she will look elsewhere for the purchase of territory over which to extend her dominion.

THE PRICE OF PRINCES.

Great Britain pays an exorbitant price for her bauble of royalty, and miserly as Queen VICTORIA is in hoarding her millions while the masses of the nation, from whose toil she has amassed them, are suffering from the most pinching want and destitution, the fearful extravagance of the Crown Prince is even a more deplorable national calamity, since his immense income is wasted upon avaricious courtesans, women of the demi-monde, and sporting men, while the industrial element of Great Britain is bowed down with onorous taxation, and labor is so insufficiently remunerated that, notwithstanding the astute policy of the different premiers who have controled the Government in encouraging emigration, the long feared revolution may at any time break out, and unless the Prince of Wales reforms his habits, will scarce be averted when he becomes king.

The debt of the Prince of Wales is now estimated to be at least a million dollars. When he attained his majority his parents had economized the sum of one million pounds for him, and his annual income since that date has been £120,000. In twelve years, therefore, he has spent $17,000,000, and is now very heavily in debt. The question which agitates the British mind is, what has become of this enormous sum. The Princess of Wales is not extravagant, and so far as can be judged, the Crown Prince is penurious in his expenditures for the necessarily current expenses of life, manifesting much of the penuriousness which is characteristic of his mother, and that the nation has not been directly or indirectly benefited by the expenditure of this sum, since he has made no extensive improvements, is also apparent. The only plea which he advances in explanation of his indebtedness, which he now demands the Government to assume, is that the money was expended in discharging the duties belonging to the Queen. While this is partially true, the British people feel that it is the Queen's duty to pay his indebtedness, as she has hoarded nine-tenths of her enormous income since the death of Prince ALBERT, and is now the richest sovereign in the world, although before her accession to the British throne, she was in very impoverished circumstances. It is now announced that the Queen will pay the Prince's debts, yet this may not be strictly reliable, as the Queen would not be likely to do this without first making an effort to get it out of the Government.

In the meantime, many scandals are afloat in connection with the name of the Prince of Wales, and his latest intrigue with the wife of a once prominent but now decayed Spanish banker and financier, is said to have aided largely in swelling the amount of his great debt. The visit of the Princess of Wales to her father is being so lengthened that rumors are afloat that she intends hereafter to make Denmark her home, the continued infidelities of her husband having exhausted her patience and forbearance. Even if the report be not true, it is generally conceded that she has long since had sufficient cause to separate herself from her unfaithful husband. At the next session of Parliament, a bill of some sort may be introduced for the relief of the Prince of Wales. It will probably consist of a vote of money, and an authorization for the capitalization of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, for a number of years. These revenues amount to £60,000 per annum, while the royal and princely expenditures are thus exhausting the life blood of the British nation, labor strikes of unprecedented proportions are occurring in the manufacturing districts. At Bolton, thirteen thousand operatives have struck and declared that they can not support existence upon the miserable pittance paid for their toil, and the misery, destitution, damage to morals and actual loss to the community which must result therefrom, is incalculable, while alike from manufacturing and agricultural districts, the same hopeless cry of inadequate pay for labor arises, and very general discontent exists among the producing classes, which if not ameliorated must sooner or later lead to revolution.

MARVELOUS EFFECTS OF DIET.

Lord BYRON gave it as his opinion that eating large quantities of beef tended to infuse into those who fed upon it bovine tastes, but, since the days when NEBUCHADNEZZAR ate grass, his theory has found no practical illustration. AGASSIZ, it is said, is accredited with the assertion that piscatorial food contains certain nutritious elements calculated chemically to stimulate the brain, and every thinker who has lived among or observed the habits of those who feed upon fish diet, will contradict this statement, since fishermen are invariably inferior in natural mental abilities, or educational acquirements, to those whose nourishment is more extensively derived from the flesh of such animals as exist upon *terra firma*. But if we are to believe a statement recently published in the St. Joseph *Herald* these theories have, after all, some foundation in fact, and those who would escape becoming imbued with the animal tastes and propensities of cattle, sheep, fish or insects, must take warning by the unfortunate example of Miss BOOMERSHINE, and live upon purely vegetable food.

Near the western line of Phillips county, Kansas, a German family, named BOOMERSHINE, has erected their home, having emigrated thither from Georgia. Their eldest daughter, a young lady of twenty, had, while in that State, contracted the habit of eating clay, which she continued after her removal to her new home. With the grasshopper plague, which desolated Western Kansas in the early summer months, they deposited their eggs, in immense quantities, upon the soil. Miss BOOMERSHINE did not experience the least suffering from hunger caused by the depredations of these voracious visitors, but lived almost entirely upon clay, to which she had become so accustomed that it apparently supplied all cravings for other food. A short time ago, according to the testimony of the journal above quoted, she began to complain of an uncomfortable feeling in her stomach, and gradually she became bloated as if afflicted with dropsy. This was followed by a change in her appetite, her taste for clay leaving her entirely, and instead, she conceived an ardent longing for blades of corn, leaves of trees, dog fennel, weeds and growing grains. A strong desire to fly also took possession of her, and had an inventor of artificial wings lived in her vicinity, nothing could have prevented her from trying to imitate the feathered inhabitants of the air. Dr. LE DUC, a leading physician of the locality, was called to attend her, but his prescriptions failed to afford relief, and he declared that he had never met with a similar case, and that none like it was described in any medical work to which he had had access. After the grasshoppers had finished depositing their eggs, and began to take their flight, the young lady grew alarmingly ill, and as they commenced rising in swarms, she suddenly rushed out of the house, flapped her arms, as if they had been wings, rose from ten to fifteen feet in the air, and dropped to the ground dead.

A post mortem examination revealed the terrible and marvellous fact, that her stomach was one literal swarm of live grasshoppers, which were hatched out of the eggs deposited upon the clay upon which she had subsisted. As they became sufficiently developed to fly, they sought egress from their imprisonment, and their tastes and desires became hers until death ended her existence. The St. Joseph *Herald* records that Dr. LE DUC has preserved a jar of the identical grasshoppers, which he intends depositing in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and in any other museums throughout the country desiring specimens. The sad fate of Miss BOOMERSHINE, while it throws some light upon a certain species of so-called new materialism, and opens interesting fields for experimental naturalists, teaches the forcible lesson to young ladies and boarding school misses of the great danger incidental to clay diet, since not only the eggs of grasshoppers, but of every variety of insects, including Colorado potato bugs, and the smaller species of snakes may be deposited therein, which so soon as they are hatched and developed, may bring about like lamentable results.

☞ The use of tobacco in some form is said to be greatly on the increase in all parts of the civilized world, by both sexes. In Europe as well as all portions of the United States, women of wealth indulge extensively in cigarettes, which they smoke secretly in Northern latitudes where public opinion does not approve of the custom, although the quantity imported, manufactured and sold demonstrates its consumption. In Southern latitudes, no concealment is resorted to.

☞ And now the constituents of Mr. DAWES are urging him to reconsider his resolution not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

☞ On the 15th of October, at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, the LINCOLN Monument, at Springfield, Ills., will be unveiled.

☞ Up to the close of last week, the shipments of peaches from Delaware, for the season, aggregated 615,000 baskets.

THE COTTON CROP.

A few days since, we stated the fact that the cotton crop of the past season was one of the largest ever produced in this country, and the additional fact that it came upon a full market, thereby insuring low prices for cotton goods, provided the manufacturers did not combine and thereby control prices in their own interests. The Cotton Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting in Boston last Friday, confirmed our suspicions by deciding to reduce the production of the cotton mills one-third, for the purpose of preventing such supply as would result in a reduction of prices. In this way, manufacturers alone are benefited by a large crop. Of course, they buy of producers at lower rates, since producers cannot, or do not, combine and hold their cotton at such prices as would prevail with a poorly supplied market. The manufacturers, after purchasing the cotton of the producers at low figures, enter into a combination and agree to charge for their manufactured goods such prices as prevail when the cotton supply is limited and prices for the raw material range high. The consumer reaps no benefit whatever from the abandant crops and the low prices paid to those who produce it, the manufacturers combining to prevent an abundant crop and the low prices for raw material from affecting the prices charged for manufactured goods. They buy in from cotton growers at the reduced figures incident to a large supply, but sell out at figures indicating a scarcity of raw material. They pluck with both hands—first the producer and then the consumer. The law of supply and demand is thus set at naught. Is it a wonder that people complain? Is there no way in which combinations for the control of prices may be prevented?

☞ Such ministers as have not been able to believe in Mr. BEECHER's innocence, are thus castigated by *Scribner's Monthly*:

There is a special portion of the great public who ought to have a few honest words said to them, and to those we propose to say: It cannot be denied that there was a considerable number of the large aggregate of clergymen in this country who not only did not stand by Mr. Beecher on his trial but who had such a degree of satisfaction in his humiliation that they could not contain it. There are clergymen who have aided in the circulation of this scandal and helped to confirm its impression upon the public mind—men who envied him, distrusted his influence, and did not believe in the soundness of his doctrines. How much Christianity is it supposed there can be in any minister who can take the least satisfaction in the downfal of a professional brother? How much in him who does not refuse to believe anything against such a brother until his guilt is undeniably proved? Bah! It is enough to make a man sick to contemplate such dastards. There is not one of them who does not live in a glass house. There is not one of them who is not closeted, more or less, with women in distress; and he only needs to have an observing enemy to make him the subject of a scandal just as cruel and cause as groundless as that which has befallen Mr. Beecher. If clergymen cannot stand by one another in emergencies like this, can they blame the public for believing anything that may be said against them? It is a dirty bird, &c.

☞ The term "Japan," according to ex-Minister DELONG, is itself a misnomer, the proper name of the country being Nip Hon, signifying the "land of the rising sun;" the inhabitants consequently call themselves "Nip Honese." This misnomer is attributed to the Dutch, who called them "Japonese," which term being Anglicized became Japanese. The flag of the country is a white field with a red ball in the centre, significant of the rising sun.

☞ The New Orleans rebels are evidently mortified because they did not succeed in killing Governor KELLOGG during their late demonstration. They charge him with cowardice because he took shelter in the custom house. They think he should have gone upon the streets and had his body riddled with rebel bullets. They thought the same thing when President LINCOLN passed through Baltimore in disguise.

☞ According to London advices, the members of the Austrian Polar Expedition pronounce further explorations in the direction of the North Pole as hopeless of more satisfactory results than those hitherto attained, and assert that the reports of the existence of an open Polar sea are utterly false and untrue.

☞ The temperance question is entering largely into the Gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts. The last Legislature was in favor of a licence law, but the Governor was against it. Now the Governor wants to be the nominee for re-election and the contest is warm.

☞ The tea crop of Japan is attaining importance as a commercial export. Last season it amounted to 19,864,000 pounds, the greater portion of which was shipped from the port of Yokohama, and all of which was imported by the United States.

☞ KOSSUTH will not return to Hungary so long as it is part of the Austrian Empire. He is too old to learn new tricks.

☞ ADELINA PATTI demands 8,000 francs per night as the price of her appearance in Paris in Opera.

State Dinners at the White House.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says, in writing of state dinners at the White House: "A gentleman bearing the fortunate name of Luckey has the delicate task of arranging the guests, so that they may not do injustice to the occasion by feeling themselves improperly placed at the table. After the acceptances from the invited guests have been received (and you know a President's invitation must always be accepted unless a death-bed prevents, *vide* Mrs. Dahlgren on Etiquette.) Mr. Luckey consults the 'Blue Book' as to the rank and title of each one, and, after a satisfactory investigation, draws a diagram of the table, with the places each guest is to occupy at the forthcoming feast. Then a bill of fare, with the happy individual's name attached, is placed at each respecting place, and an envelope containing two cards, one with a lady's name, and the other with that of the gentleman who is to escort her to and from the table, is handed the proper gentleman on his arrival. The President is expected to give them from time to time, until every Senator, Congressman, and foreign official has been duly honored. These dinners average about $500 apiece, and are quite long, ceremonious, and not particularly agreeable affairs, but then the honor of being invited puts all discomfits at a discount. The table is loaded with flowers and exquisite bouquets decorate every plate. All the silver at command is wisely set for show.

There are sixteen Granges in Idaho Territory.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH

The Vigor of Life

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits. It Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It Cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Erysipeles, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life Principle are within the range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them. Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

ONE FIFTY CENT BOTTLE!

Will cure more Complaints and prevent the system against sudden attacks of Epidemics and Contageous Diseases, than One Hundred Dollars expended for other medicines or medical attendance.

The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied externally or taken internally according to directions—Pains, from whatever cause ceases to exist.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers and others residing in sparsely settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Dyphtheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflamation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhœa, Cholera-Morbus or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Radway's

Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breath, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York, Information worth thousands will be sent you.

AN HONEST MAN.

When a young man starts out in the world without money or property, takes an ax upon his shoulder, goes into the woods and chops cord-wood for the purpose of clothing and educating himself, what is the verdict of the people as to the character of that young man? Is it not that he is honest and trustworthy? Reader, that is the manner in which Hon. A. M. PRATT started out in life, and no man has maintained a higher standard of intrigity and honesty, and proved a more devoted friend to those who earn their bread by the swest of the brow, than the Republican nominee for Congress in this district.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Every property holder in the county has a direct personal interest in the office of County Auditor. The tax of every citizen is more or less affected by the official conduct of the County Auditor. His knowledge of the duties of his office, his familiarity with the interests and necessities of the county, his accuracy in the transaction of business, his integrity and fidelity, and his judgment respecting such general improvements as the interests of the county demand, all affect the tax payers, since upon his capacity for the proper discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon him, the people must mainly depend for that economy in the administration of county affairs which can alone insure the lowest possible rate of taxation consistent with public interests.

The Auditor of the county is called upon to deal with the multifarious interests of tax payers in equalizing and adjusting their property for the assessment of taxes, affording information to property holders when desired, passing upon claims against the county, and in aiding the County Commissioners by his knowledge of the laws pertaining to their duties and affecting the interests of the county. A competent County Auditor prepares the work of the Commissioners and leaves little for those officers to do but to confirm his work and attend to the details of the business prepared for them. Thorough knowledge of such matters renders the services of the Auditor of very great value to the Commissioners and the county.

The Republicans of this county have re-nominated the present Auditor, E. W. LENDERSON, believing that his experience and peculiar fitness for discharging the duties of that position render his services to the county invaluable. For nine years previous to the election of Mr. LENDERSON to the office of County Auditor, he served as Surveyor, thus becoming familiar with the real estate of the county, its value and what improvements in the way of roads, ditches, bridges, &c., would be most beneficial, and how such improvements could be most economically secured. He is thoroughly familiar with all the roads and ditches of the county, knows what bridges are most economical and best adapted to the wants of the public. In the discharge of all his duties, he exercises prudent care, but is prompt and remarkably accurate. His judgment upon questions affecting the interests of the people is almost invariably correct, while he is always found at his post and transacts his business with all in a manner which gives great satisfaction.

That he has faithfully and ably served the county, is evidenced by the fact that the county rates of taxation have been reduced from eight mills on the dollar in 1870, to four and two-tenths mills in 1874, and the county is out of debt, notwithstanding large expenditures have been necessary for important improvements of various kinds. It is scarcely necessary to say that such an officer has his work thoroughly systematized, and is able to give any desired information, concerning county affairs, at a moment's notice. For the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, he has been highly commended by all the Boards of Equalization which have met since he became Auditor, by the bar, by large real estate owners, by the tax payers generally, and by every committee appointed to examine into the condition of county affairs.

With such a record for capacity and efficiency, and with a reputation for integrity and honesty entirely above suspicion, the voters of Lucas county do not feel disposed to dispense with the services of Mr. LENDERSON. Other men may be just as honest and faithful, but his experience and knowledge of the interests of the county are invaluable. People of all parties will vote for him, because they feel that their personal interests, as well as the interests of the public, will be promoted by his continuance in the position which he has filled with so much ability.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ.

During JOHN S. KOUNTZ's term of office as County Treasurer, the panic in financial affairs occurred, and the City Bank, in which funds belonging to the county and city had been deposited for safety, under the direction of the County Commissioners, failed. The facts elicited by examination, clearly exonerated Mr. KOUNTZ from any improper motive or conduct in connection with such deposit of the public funds, and he had what was then, and is now, regarded as ample security, in the shape of mortgages on valuable real estate, for the amount on deposit. Some persons, during the excitement incident to the panic and the failure of the bank, without investigating the facts, condemned Mr. KOUNTZ; but since the excitement has subsided and the truth has become known, there is not a citizen who doubts the honesty of Mr. KOUNTZ or his faithfulness as the servant of the people.

As an evidence of the manner in which he discharged his duties as Treasurer, and to show that even his political enemies were compelled to speak in the highest terms of commendation of his official acts, we copy the following from the *Democrat and Herald* of Sept. 2d, referring to the last settlement of the Treasury prior to Mr. K.'s retirement from office:

The statement of the Treasurer, which we publish this morning, is the very best showing that has been made by any Treasurer of Lucas county for the last fifteen years. It will be highly gratifying to the tax-payers of the county and city, and it is certainly a creditable exhibit for Mr. Kountz, the retiring Treasurer. It will be observed by those who examine it, that no fund has been overdrawn, as had been reported, but that all the money belonging to each fund, not legally expended, is in the Treasury, and the whole has been legally examined by three gentlemen of ability and character, who have certified to the correctness of the exhibit. We congratulate Mr. Kountz on the honorable manner in which he retires from the office.

We might add to this the voluntary statement of the present Treasurer, Mr. CUMMINGS, Democrat, that the funds of the Treasury were all found correct when he received the keys to the Treasury, and that the books of the office were in admirable condition. This endorsement, coming from political opponents, is a high compliment to the faithfulness and capacity of Mr. KOUNTZ.

The people of the county all know "JOHNNY KOUNTZ," as they familiarly call him, and all are his personal friends. They know that while FRANK HURD was urging his Democratic friends of Knox county to organize and resist the enlistment of soldiers for the defense of the Republic, young KOUNTZ shouldered his musket and marched to the front, where he lost a limb in the service of his country. They know that during his clerkship in the County Treasurer's office, and during the term of his service as County Treasurer, he was accurate and honest in all his transactions with and for the people. Knowing these facts, and also knowing him to be in every way worthy of public confidence, he should, and no doubt will, receive an endorsement such as one who has sacrificed so much in behalf of his country richly deserves.

WHY VOTE FOR HURD?

FRANK HURD is a new-comer in this district. He has no interests in common with people of the Sixth district. He knows comparatively nothing about Toledo's great commercial interests and has not the least conception of the improvements required to maintain and develope those interests. Two years ago, he attempted to discuss these questions at a meeting held in the Opera House, and his ignorance of facts and utter inability to grasp the subject, was a source of gaeat mortification to his personal friends. He diplayed most deplorable ignorance of the subject, apparently not being able to distinguish between the navigable qualities of Owl Creek and those of the great chain of Lakes which are destined to control the transportation interests of this country, and with which Toledo is so intimately connected.

FRANK HURD is a young man, wanting in that knowledge which experience alone can give, and his whole education and associations of life have been in channels which afforded no practical demonstrations of the real wants and interests of the industrial classes of society. He has no interests or sympathies in common with the laboring classes of our people, and does not understand the peculiar local interests of this section of the State.

FRANK HURD, as a politician, has no reputation outside of his radical appeals in behalf of rebels. He has said and done nothing, aside from this, which can be quoted by any person. That he urged his fellow Democrats to unite and resist the efforts of the Government to suppress rebellion, every one knows; and that he has, since the war, adopted the creed of the White League Democracy of the Southern States, is equally well known to every intelligent voter.

FRANK HURD has done nothing for Toledo for which he has not been liberally paid; he has done nothing which can be construed into a claim upon the people of this district. He has no peculiar fitness to represent the interests of this district in Congress. There was no reason why old citizens and life-long Democrats, familiar with the interests of Toledo and this Congressional district, should be thrust aside to give prominence to a young man who has scarcely been in the district long enough to become familiar with the names of the counties composing it.

FRMNK HURD, then, is not a fit person to represent this district in Congress. His interests and sympathies are not in harmony with those of the active, intelligent, and enterprising people of Toledo and the surrounding country; while his ignorance of the elements which are destined to make Toledo a great commercial and manufacturing center, would make his election to Congress a great misfortune to the district. Aside from these local interests, his political associations and opinions are not suited to northern and loyal latitudes. His action in Congress would harmonize with the views and interests of Southern White Leagues, and give new hope and fresh vitality to rebel disorganizers.

With these facts before the public, which must be admitted by every one, how can a true friend of Toledo and the Sixth district, or a loyal citizen, vote to place FRANK HURD in Congress?

☞ GRANGER, the Prohibition candidate for Congress, will not get enough votes in Washington township, where he resides, to flavor a dish of soup, was each vote a stalk of celery. The people out there understand that he is working in the interest of HURD; hence, the Democrats will vote for, and the Republicans against GRANGER's candidate.

☞ The Prohibition candidate for Congress in this district is doing all in his power to elect FRANK HURD to Congress. In view of the fact that HURD is the acknowledged representative of anti-temperance, the consistency of GRANGER and his few supporters may be appreciated.

☞ Did not FRANK HURD and his Ring, bring STEEDMAN out as a candidate for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and then labor secretly to defeat him? Did they not declare their purpose to "cut his throat" before they went to see him on that Sunday, immediately after church?

☞ The *Democrat and Herald* says HURD has been lectured for the kind of company he keeps. Will it tell us what kind of company it is that prompts such lectures?

THE COUNTRY'S DANGER.

What the Success of the Democracy Means.

Shall We have Peace or Anarchy?

Able Speech by Gov. Noyes.

The Meeting at White's Hall Friday Night—Stirring Speeches by Governor Noyes and Hon. S. F. Blakeslee.

The rally at White's Hall Friday night, was very largely attended, the hall being entirely filled with an intelligent and respectable audience. Milverstedt's Band furnished the music for the occasion, and the stage was occupied by Hon. ROBT. MCCUNE, General J. W. FULLER, Dr. T. M. COOK, and Mr. J. MADISON BELL. The meeting was opened by Hon. ROBERT MCCUNE, who introduced

GOVERNOR E. F. NOYES,

who was received with loud applause.

He said that he came with great pleasure to our city, because he had here many warm personal friends, and because, when the flood overtook him last year, Lucas county was one of the places which showed dry land. (Applause.) He desired now to thank the people of the county for the warm, and he feared unmerited support which they had given him. (Applause.) He said that there were at times such over-mastering crises that all ordinary party ties are forgotten. One of these was in 1861, when Republicans and Democrats forgot their differences and vied with each other in pressing forward to the defense of their common country.

He was no alarmist, but he felt that the country was now on the eve of a crisis as great as that of 1861, and if the patriotic men of the country did not come forward promptly to manifest their sentiments then there was a danger that the Southern country would be again drenched with blood. This danger could be best illustrated perhaps by taking the history of a single State—Louisiana, which afforded a fair example of the results of the unbridled hatred of the rebels toward the negroes and every one who stood firmly by the Union in the hour of trial.

In 1865, when the war was over, a McEnery (Democratic) Legislature in Louisiana, passed a variety of laws intended to oppress the colored men. One of these confined the negroes to their plantations; another provided whipping for certain offenses; another imposed a heavy poll tax; still another ordered every negro to engage himself for work within ten days after each New Year's, in default of which he was to be imprisoned until some Justice of the Peace could hire him out for the year. It was plain to be seen that under such laws as these the condition of the blacks was to be made even worse than before the war.

These laws were repealed when the Republicans came into power, and the McEnerytes found it necessary to put into operation the villainous Ku-Klux organizations, which were more potent than the law in their dreadful outrages. Recollect for a moment a few of these. In one parish in 1868 200 negroes were killed. In another, 240 were killed. A United States commissioner reported that one prominent citizen of Louisiana hanged two negro women with his own hands, for the offense of hunting for the dead bodies of their husbands. He placed the point of his bowie-knife upon one negro prisoner's shoulder, and drove it down through the body until its point found the man's heart; and finding another man concealed in the brush, he piled logs and brush upon him and set them afire.

These were effective measures. In one parish, where one year 1,300 votes were cast for the Republican party, the next year there was one solitary vote cast for General Grant. This was the history of one community, but it was duplicated in every part of the South. Then the grand old soldier who now fills the Presidential chair came into office, and the Ku-Klux laws were enacted. In a short time the principals of these murderous bands were arrested, tried, and sent to Northern penitentiaries, the order disbanded in terror, and peace and quietness once more reigned, and continued to reign until a year ago the Democracy raised its head again in the North, and immediately thereafter the rebel demons took heart, and began to repeat their hellish outrages.

The carnival of blood extends over the whole South. In Gibson county, Tennessee, a band of 16 negroes are murdered in cold blood, with their hands tied behind them. What brought this about? It was simply the Democratic victories in Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, Virginia and other States. It was the same kindred interest between the Democracy and the rebels of the South, which animated the latter in 1861, when the news came to the soldiers at the front, that that tried and convicted traitor, Clement L. Vallandingham, was nominated by the Ohio Democrats for Governor. Then the rebels would swarm out of their rifle pits and yell, "You Yanks had better go home; you will have enough to do at home when Vallandingham is elected." [Applause.]

The speaker said that doubtless many of the members of the Democratic party were honest and patriotic, but the party as an organization were always in opposition to the best interests of the country.

Governor Noyes then went on to examine the financial policy of the Democratic party. Referring to the declarations of Messrs. Thurman and Pendleton in regard to the taxation of United States bonds, he said such utterances were only intended to be believed by the lowest and most ignorant of our population. Every one but an ignoramus knows that the Constitution of the United States expressly forbids the taxation of Government bonds by State authorities.

This had been repeatedly affirmed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, under the rulings of Chief Justices Marshall, Taney and Chase. The bonds of the Mexican war were not taxed, and those of Buchanan's administration were not. The Democratic State Conventions this year had passed some strong resolutions in regard to the payment of bonds in greenbacks, but singularly enough, all these were disclaimed by such leading men as Pendleton and Hendricks. No Democratic orator had yet been bold enough to advocate these doctrines upon the stump, except the Democracy's hired man—Sam Carey.

In regard to the inflation of the currency, while there was some difference of opinions among Republicans upon the subject, they were united in determining to do nothing which should postpone the day when the gold and greenback dollar shall be equal in value. (Applause.) But the Democracy are still worse divided. Allen G. Thurman is a pronounced hard money man, while the new candidate for the Presidency—Governor Allen—thinks the currency is not sufficient to do the business of the country, and an expansion is imperatively needed. In Hamilton county the Democrats have declared for inflation; in Cuyahoga and Ashtabula counties, the Democrats resolve for speedy resumption. What a definite policy we can hope for with such councillors as these?

The Democrats are assailing the National Banks. The speaker had no stock, no deposit in a National Bank, had never acted as Attorney for one, and therefore he could speak impartially, and he would say that whenever any system was found which was superior to the present National Bank system, he was ready for it, but as this was the best the best the country had ever had, he was in favor of sticking to it until he found something better. It had given us an infinitely better currency than we have ever had. The older men in the audience could recollect the terrible stuff which was used for money in the times before the war, when one never knew whether the bills in his pocket were worth anything or not, when one sort of bills would not be taken at one place, and another at another place; when the bank note reporter was to be consulted at every transaction. There is no such feeling now in regard to our money. There is not a person in the audience, perhaps, who can tell of what State are the notes in his pocket-book. Each of us feels that behind all this money is the Government, and that the Government is secured by its own bonds against any loss.

The speaker ventilated the speciousness of the Democratic proposal to issue a thousand millions in greenbacks, and to make the General Government the banker for the country, placing it in the power of any political party which was in the ascendancy to upheave our whole financial system.

The tariff was then taken up. The speaker said the Republican party was determined the day should never come when the laborers of this country should be so poor that they could eat meat but twice a week, when two shillings a day should be considered a high price for a day's work. [Applause.] It intended that the poorest workingman in this Union should have a chance to educate his children, and fit them to occupy the highest places in the Government, if their character and abilities should entitle them to such places.

The Republican party intended that the tariff should be so distributed that it would be collected from the rich man's luxuries and not from the poor man's necessaries; it was not intended to build up great monopolies, or to oppress any one; it was intended to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

There was a class of demagogues who were going up and down the State trying to persuade the farmers that their interests were opposed to those of the mechanics. Any one who should pretend such a thing was one of the worst of demagogues. The only markets the farmers had were the manufacturing centers—our exports of grain do not average twenty millions of bushels each year, while New England alone consumes over one hundred millions. The farming business is as honorable a profession as exists, but it depends for its prosperity upon the support given it by mechanics and manufacturers.

The speaker made an eloquent denunciation of the hatred of the Democracy to the negro race. A government which would deny the civil rights of the colored people, would be an insult to the intelligence of the American people, and worthy the execration of the civilized world. [Applause.]

The speaker read an extract from the *Democrat and Herald*, in reference to what Governor Noyes would say when he came here, about a faithful soldier having been defeated by a stay-at-home politician.

Governor Noyes said he would not disappoint the reasonable expectations of the person who had propounded these questions, nor of the person who had sent him the paper. He supposed that the faithful soldier alluded to was his friend, General Sherwood. He said that in 1861 when he and General Sherwood put on their arms and went forth to do such battle as they were able to make for their country, neither of them hoped for or expected any political reward. General Sherwood had served his country faithfully and honorably. The speaker had had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with him during his services as Secretary of State, and had found him always an honorable man, and had he been here at the convention he should have voted for him.

He said that General Sherwood was detained away from the District by sickness, but he could pledge for him and his friends the hearty support of the present nominee of the Republican party, who was a pure and able man and every way worthy of the support of every Republican. [Applause.] The speaker said: "This is a time which no true man can afford to stay at home; we cannot afford to have a Democrat elected. No matter how good a man the Democratic candidate may be; no matter how pure his private life may be—I do not know a thing against him—it will not do to send him to Congress; he is a Democrat and will vote with his party, and it is dangerous to have him in the halls of Congress in the present situation of affairs. Doubtless General Sherwood did not like to be defeated; I know how it is myself. [Laughter.] I stood it, and he can and will, and will yield as courteously to his successful opponent as I did to mine, [Applause,] and he will give as hearty a support to the Republican ticket as his health and opportunities will permit."

The speaker closed with an allusion to the temperance question, asserting that the position of the Republican party on the question should be most satisfactory to the friends of the cause. He was loudly applauded, and Mr. MCCUNE introduced

HON. S. E. BLAKESLEE,

of Bryan, who made a lucid and thoroughly conclusive argument, demonstrating that the only Democratic creed was "rule or ruin." He presented a forcible impeachment of the party's disastrous policy when in power, and its attacks upon all that was good for the country when out of power. It had disgusted and injured the country by its reckless administration when in place, and when out of power had deliberately thrown itself across the path of progress, and tried to block the advance of civilization.

The speaker's remarks were met with frequent applause.

THE ADRIAN BURGLARS.

Their Capture in this City.

Mention has been made before in these columns of the robbery of a jewelry store in Adrian last Sunday night. On Tuesday night a drunken man in the Varieties threw a silver watch upon the stage to a performer whom he appeared to know. The action was observed by several parties, and the generous donor was closely scrutinized, and followed to the American House, where he and a companion were found to be stopping. The watch thrown upon the stage was examined and found to have in its back a card bearing the name of the Adrian jeweler who was robbed. This was considered sufficient warrant for action by the Police, and Wednesday Officers NOHL and NARY stepped around to the American House and arrested the two suspected parties.

They were at first disposed to stand on their rights as American citizen, etc., but finally yielded to the gentle persuasion of the "nippers," and walked along to the station house. They were searched there and seven watches found upon the person of the older one of the two, who gave his name as Sullivan, but whose real name is John W. Forney. They were taken into separate apartments and questioned. Forney told a very straight story, but the tale his companion told conflicted with it sadly. They were brought together again, and told of the evidence which was against them, when they broke down and confessed.

He said that they were loafing around Adrian and the thought occurred to them to attempt the robbery of the jewelry store. They made no provisions of tools for the work of forcing an entrance, but luck seemed to have prepared everything for them. Forney went into the cellar through a door from the alley, and found the trap door leading into the store unfastened. He raised this and stepped inside the store. The first thing which attracted his attention were the watches in the window. He took these down hastily and then retreated, without apparently noticing a large show case near by in which was about $3,000 worth of jewelry.

They hid their booty under a sidewalk, and slept that night in Adrian. In the morning they got up early, secured their plunder, and started to walk to Toledo. At Sylvania they got aboard of a freight train, and stole a ride into the city.

The watches taken were twenty-five in number, and of an aggregate value of $400. Several of them have been recovered, and the balance will probably be.

Sheriff MASON, of Lenawee county, arrived this morning, and will take the prisoners back with him this evening.

A COLORED MAN SPEAKS.

Remarks of Mr. A. A. Lott at the Barbecue in Peru, Ind.

MR. A. A. LOTT, a recent graduate of the Toledo, O., High School, and a young colored man of much promise, who is now studying law in the office of Hon. D. P. BALDWIN, at Logansport, Ind., addressed the colored people at a Barbecue in Peru, a few days since, and we make the following extracts from his remarks, as we find them in the Logansport *Journal*:

It has, no doubt, been understood that the speaker before you would occupy your attention with an eulogy upon the Hon. Charles Sumner. Such is his intention; but, under the present circumstances, he will, in the first place, briefly refer to those things which so completely concern us as a race.

It is in this connection that we meet to-day to consider our requirements and duties resulting from a broad principle of citizenship. We meet here no longer, before the law, the victims of an unjust discrimination, no longer, before the law, the representatives of an enslaved race, but as a part of the ruling element of the nation whose common source is the ballot.

The duties of the present demand the recognition of the past. We must go back to the days when rebellion usurped the blessings of peace, and treason, prosperity. When, after long years of oppression and human fetter, after a misguided chivalry had proclaimed to the world that this Republic should rest upon an unnatural system of slavery, the withering visitation of a just God struck the manacles from the slave whose prayers had already ascended to the very courts of heaven. Then there was a struggle of loyalty and treason, of freedom and oppression. How right and justice triumphed—how the nations soldiers, white and black, withstood the common enemy, and hurled back the satanic hosts of secession is only too familiar to all; but when a broad platform of national franchise was extended, when dusky faces were seen in the national councils the magnitude of what had been accomplished was fully revealed.

Our duty as citizens is plain. Experience has taught us that there are those among us who would curtail our liberty, and blast forever the prospects of the race. They have yet to learn that *all* men are *men*, and that the progressive car of mankind will advance though they be ground to powder beneath it. Ever since the war Old Democracy has been thrusting its remorseless rights; and we must buckle on the armor of honesty and education and teach them that the color of the skin is not the index of the man.

The battles of Lincoln and Seward are still the battles of to-day. The same spirit of disunion, the same hostility to the negro which first fired the Southern heart, fires it to-day; and when we hear of organizations denominated "white," we hear of copperheadism inflamed anew by unmitigated prejudice and satanic hate. There seems to be no end to the vindictiveness of those who first sought to rend the Union and perpetuate slavery; and the cry for help which comes up from the South is appalling. The President is invoked for aid; and the carnival of hate goes on.

The lesson for us to learn is plain; and the memory of those who have fought for human rights rises up to tell us that, if we would be free, if we would exercise our God given powers, if we would become educated and have a noble citizenship, we must support the party of progress, help to make it purer and better; and that we must let our ballots forever tell against everything tainted with the musty principles of these old time disciples of oppression.

The chains of a just manhood, a righteous sentiment, upholds to-day; and the achievements of the Republican party will be the means to wash away its own impurity, to perpetuate the right it gave, to check the remorseless designs of northern Democrats, and to put an everlasting quietus on red-handed rebels.

Foremost among those who declared unfailing hostility to slavery was the immortal Sumner—he who was inspired with only love for his kind—he who was a model of statesmanship; and, did we pass him too briefly by, we would violate the noblest attributes of the mind—love and gratitude. As we nouice him let us pause awhile on his brilliant career.

In him were all the elements which make men great; and it is fit that the old Bay State, upon whose shores the Pilgrims landed, in whose cradle were nurtured America's greatest statesmen, should claim him as her own. It is fit that Boston whose historic career gives her a patriotic charm should be the place of his tomb.

George Washington is dead but his name is immortal. It is the conflicts through which he passed, the principles which war, alone, could conquer that endear him to posterity, but among the rocky hills of New England, while peace blessed the nation the life of Chas. Sumner began. Here, as the quiet citizen, as the model for youthful imitation, was the stepping stone which carried him to fame. Here commenced a career, noble and good, whose only aim was justice.

True citizenship can never stoop to wrong; and of this Sumner was the living example. Uncompromising and original he scorned every form of meanness which raises men to power. He was an ornament to society; and, as the ripples of the sea are borne onward upon the deep, so did his usefulness expand with his age; and, when Europe received him, royalty pronounced him an honored citizen of the world.

Sumner, as a statesman, rose above the tendency of his time, and every effort had peculiar success.

He stood for years the acknowledged leader of the Senate, and when the *statesman* spoke the nation heard. When the Senate was perplexed with affairs of state; when the questions of war or peace hung upon its decision and the honor of the nation was involved, the words of Sumner came to guide and direct. As his studied orations were uttered, as he planted conviction with masterly effort, he sowed the seeds which will never die.

* * * * *

He stood in the national army as the champion of the slave. He raised his voice against the national curse, and the bulwarks of slavery trembled. When misguided chivalry controlled the nation, when unholy chains fettered the bondman, and others feared to oppose, he dealt death blows to the wrong.

His lofty and unbending purpose made him a martyr. With outspoken sentiment he often displeased his friends. The hate of his enemies threatened his life; and the weapon of Brooks stained the Senate with his blood. From these he recovered, and he returned to the conflict more vigorous than before. His zeal was untiring, and it hastened the new era which has dawned upon the nation.

The great work of his was nearly crowned. The famous bill, which ends his career, is bequeathed. As the ensign of the soldier ascends the heights but fails when nearing the summit, so did the mission of Sumner end when he was almost to the top.

The lesson of this life need not be told; and the story of his death will be remembered. "His deeds are his glory;" and as long as benefactors live, and liberty is loved will they remain through the coming ages. His name can never die; and the footprints behind him will forever proclaim "this was a MAN."

All the good accomplished for the African race by this great man—all the suffering of a life devoted to the cause of liberty, and justice unconditional, can never be told, and if we follow his example, if we strive to emulate his worth, and if, being clothed with political power, we are true to the nation, and, above all, true to ourselves, then that which was the life work of Sumner is, at last, accomplished.

A Letter from an Irishman

Here is an Irish gentleman's letter to his son in college: "My dear son—I write to send you two pair of my old breeches, that you may have a new coat made out of them. Also some new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you two pounds, without my knowledge, and for fear you may not use it wisely, I have kept back half, and only send you one. Your mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls if Tom had not had it before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teachings; if not you are an ass, and your mother and myself your affectionate parents.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1874.

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The Campaign of 1874.

The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS,

with an *extra copy* to any one sending us a club of SIX. Remember that for the campaign, under this offer, any club agent can get

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A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of November for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

HELPING ONE'S PAPER.

JOHN H. KEAN, of Wabash, Ind., writes to the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL as follows.

"In the August number of the FARM JOURNAL was an article that saved me just seven dollars: that is, I was able to save that amount because of the information that article gave me. I am not going to say here which article it was, though I will mention it to you in the private note which I enclose. Wife and I talked the matter over and, of course, we said a great many things that would have been pleasant for the editorial ears to hear; such as "that it was the best seventy-five cent investment we had made in the year," and many other remarks of the same purport."

What MR. KEAN did he narrates farther in the same letter, and states that the result of two hours work spent for the JOURNAL in return for its articles, brought him twelve new subscribers and $7 20 in money. Now, that the offer of fifteen months for seventy-five cents is still in force it is an excellent time for our friends over the country to do something for the FARM JOURNAL or the BLADE as well. Will they not try MR. KEAN's plan and let us know the result?

☞ On the testimony of Miss EDNA DEAN PROCTOR before the Grand Jury of Kings county, New York, FRANCIS D. MOULTON was indicted for "provoking Miss PROCTOR's friends to a breach of the peace," by publishing concerning her false and scandalous statements. The punishment for this offense is fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, the imprisonment not to exceed one year and the fine not to be more than $250. MR. MOULTON was required to give bail in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance at Court—a large sum, it would seem, for an offense so lightly punished.

THE WEEK.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $10,000,000 of the 5-20 bonds of 1862, which will be redeemed Jan. 1st, 1875. The numbers and series are given elsewhere.—A report of the receipts from customs for the quarter ending Sept. 15th shows an increase during that time of $3,256,000, as compared with the corresponding time last year. The difference, however, during the last months of the respective quarters is only $205,000 in favor of 1873. The general condition of the finances, however, may be regarded as most favorable, the public debt having been reduced $435,475 during the month of September. The report of the Director of the Mint to the Secretary of the Treasury shows the net gain of the amount of specie and bullion in the country during the last two fiscal years to be $28,500,000. The United States Government is reported to be still pressing her claim against Spain for indemnity for the execution of the officers and crew of the steamer *Virginius*. It is difficult to say when anything definite will be attained, as Spain seems committed to a policy of delay.—The Comptroller of Currency has called upon National Banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business October 2d, stating that such reports are needed by him in the preparation of his next annual report to Congress.—The event of the week at Washington was the marriage of General SHERMAN's daughter, MARIA EWING, to T. W. FITCH, of the Engineers Corps of the U. S. Navy, which took place Oct. 1st, at the church of St. Aloysius. The ceremony was solemnized by Rev. J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati, and the occasion was one of the most marked social interest. Our readers who are interested in the particulars will find them very fully given elsewhere.

The International rifle match last week at Creedmoor, near New York, resulted a victory for the American team, although the match was closely contested throughout. The Irish team have issued a challenge to their American brethren for a return match, to take place in Dublin in June next, and the challenge has been duly accepted. The Irish team will spend several weeks in a trip through the United States before returning home.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury impanelled to examine into the causes of the Granite Mills disaster returned a verdict on the 3d inst. They find that the hooks and ladders used at the fire were insufficient and poorly handled; that due precaution was not taken to communicate the alarm to persons in the sixth story; that there was a scarcity of water, and that there were not proper and sufficient fire escapes to the building.—The National Congregational Council has been in session during the past week at New Haven Conn., and our news columns elsewhere give a very interesting report of their proceedings.

At St. Louis Sept. 30th, a convention of steamboat men was held to devise means for the purpose of removing existing evils in steamboating. A permanent organization was effected, a committee on business appointed, and the convention adjourned.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press Association was held at Kelley's Island, Sept. 30th, when, after the transaction of the usual business, the convention adjourned to meet at Detroit Nov. 18th, for a supplementary session.—The fifth Cincinnati Exposition closed on Saturday after a most successful session of 28 days, during which the attendance was 554,000 persons, and the net proceeds at the gate $69,000. This result will leave a surplus of some $12,000 over and above all expenses.

Southern advices report very heavy storms at Charleston and Savannah on the 28th ult., when heavy damage was done to the growing crops.—A large mass meeting of voters of both colors at Charleston, S. C., on the 2d inst., passed resolutions asking Gov. MOSES to remove the present Commissioners of Elections, on the ground of extreme partisanship Speakers, both white and colored, advised petition first, and in the failure of that means of reform, the adoption of the only resort left to the people.—Affairs in Louisiana and other locations of recent outbreak present no new complications. Attorney General WILLIAMS has addressed a circular to the United States Marshals in districts where violence has existed or is apprehended, advising the appointment of fearless and reliable persons in various parts of their district, who may effect arrests in case of further outbreak, under the support of the United States troops now in their territory.

Our news columns will be found to contain the usual and interesting summary of foreign and general intelligence, and to this we refer the reader.

☞ Kansas and Nebraska will speak on the 13th of October. The WEEKLY BLADE is the acknowledged medium for full and comprehensive campaign news from all the States. Send us your subscription now in order that you may not miss any of the important issues.

☞ Italy is taxing her people very heavily for the purpose of extending her national fortifications and defenses, and wide spread misery and poverty is the result thereof. A correspondent of the London *Post*, writing from Florence, says:

The old nobility must inevitably disappear under the crushing impositions, which take away by taxation, the full half of all they possess, whilst the poor and the humbler middle classes and gentry are bitten by the most cruel poverty, since the enormous rise in the price of all food and wines, and oils, carries frightful misery into these once joyous and contented Florentine households. The people are good and patient; they suffer and see why they suffer; but they have no knowledge, nor the organization necessary to enable them to cure the evils which afflict them.

☞ Indiana and Iowa will hold their elections on Tuesday next, Oct. 13th. The Campaign BLADE will contain full reports from those States as soon as they can be procured. Send in your subscriptions now, and all these and other matters of general interest will be found therein.

THE INJUSTICE OF FRENCH LAWS.

American sojourners in France do not always find their life so particularly pleasant, notwithstanding the much vaunted French politeness. It is not perhaps generally known that there is no law in France against cheating, while perjury is not considered in the light of a criminal offense, and that all offenses against property, whether real or imaginary, are severely punished, and, contrary to the laws of American jurisprudence, the French courts regard all accused persons guilty, until their innocence is proved. LUCY HOOPER, in *Appleton's Journal*, relates that recently an American lady went into one of the large dry goods establishments, and desired to look at laces, for the purpose of matching some in her possession. After examining all the pieces, and finding none, she left the store, and the clerk in re-arranging the laces believed she missed one piece, and so informed her employer, who immediately had the lady arrested, accused her of theft, and without any other evidence she was thrown into prision, and thrust into a dirty cell with somewhat a dozen abandoned women of the town. Her jewels, watch and valuables were taken from her, and her request for better accommodations until she could have a hearing denied. She appealed to the American Minister, who sought to aid her, but no bail was accepted, and all that he could do was to procure better lodings, for which she was compelled to pay exorbitantly. Before her trial took place, the missing lace *was found*, and she was released from her imprisonment without a word of apology from her accusers, and the French laws being such that no foreigner can obtain redress from the courts for false imprisonment, when the accusation is brought by a native, she had no means of obtaining indemnity for the anguish and suffering she had endured. It were well if French laws were a little better understood in America, and if our wealthy citizens, instead of spending large fortunes annually to enrich French merchants and shop keepers, would spend the money they have made in America for the benefit of their own countrymen. We are almost inclined to say that the lady was served right, and hope her example will teach a profitable lesson to our European travelers in future, who cannot find it in their hearts to encourage home industries, but make their purchases abroad, because they cannot appreciate the blessings of American laws, manners, customs and institutions.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

It is reported that the friends of Governor KELLOGG and the adherents of M'ENERY have agreed to have a new election, to be fairly conducted, for the settlement of the difficulties which have so seriously threatened the interests of that State. This will be gratifying intelligence to the people of the entire country, and certainly Governor KELLOGG, whose term does not expire for over three years, is entitled to very great credit for assenting to such an arrangement for the sake of peace and harmony in his State. The M'Enerylites have acted rashly, and merit no concession at the hands of Governor KELLOGG, but for the sake of harmony and good feeling, a new election has been agreed upon, and ballots will take the place of bullets in the settlement of the contest. There were many advocates of this method of settling the question when it first arose, but other counsels prevailed. It is now evident that an error was committed, and a new course will be adopted.

☞ THE CAMPAIGN BLADE is the cheapest paper published, as well as the most complete compendium of news and politics to be had for any money. Send in the names of your friends who ought to take the BLADE, that we may send them specimen copies free.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the condition of the debt statement for the month ending September 30, 1874:

Six per cent. Bonds	$1,207,905,600
Five per cent. Bonds	617,025,200
Total Coin Bonds	$1,734,229,800
Lawful Money Debt	14,678,000
Matured Debt	64,710
Legal Tender Notes	382,075,407
Certificates of deposit	56,300,000
Fractional Currency	46,781,018
Coin Certificates	26,415,600
Total without interest	$ 515,572,026
Total Debt	$2,236,937,536
Total interest	32,041,177
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	77,409,677
Currency	16,116,800
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law	56,350,000
Total in Treasury	$ 149,875,515
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,139,743,196
Decrease during the month	435,417

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by the United States	24,32 ,,456
Interest repaid by transportation of Mails, etc	5,569,978
Balance of interest paid by the United States	18,855,478

☞ LIBERAL COMMISSIONS are paid to those who canvass for our publications. Send for specimen copies and circulars containing special terms to agents, addressing LOCKE & JONES, Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Musical composers are said to enjoy a longer lease of existence than persons engaged in other occupations, as the ages of the following list will testify:—AUBER died at 98, MONSIGNY at 88, CAMPRA at 84, CHERUBINI at 82, RAMEAU at 81, HAYDN at 77, SPONTINA at 77, ROSSINI at 76, SALIERI at 75, HANDEL at 74, PAISIELLO at 74, LESUEUR at 74, GLUCK at 73, PICCINI at 72, GRETRY at 72, MEYERBEER at 70, S. BACH at 65, HELEVY at 63, BOILDIEU at 59, BEETHOVEN at 57, DALAYRAC at 55, LULLI at 54 and MEHUL at 54.

☞ A CONSTANT READER declares: "I would not do without the BLADE if it cost twice as much as it does now." We can only say that instead of costing twice as much as now, we hope to make the BLADE twice as good as it is now for the same price.

☞ It is announced that MR. BEECHER has engaged the legal services of Hon. WM. M. EVARTS.

NEW JERSEY FOREST FIRES.

Notwithstanding the long-continued dry season, but little damage has been done in the North by forest fires, although several localities in the East, particularly in the pine regions of New Jersey, have been less fortunate. From the beginning of the last week of August until the middle of the past month, extensive fires in the woods were constantly burning, near Winslow, New Jersey, which no efforts succeeded in extinguishing until rain fell, although by careful and continual watching the damage resulting from them was not as destructive to property as was threatened.

For a period of three weeks, other occupations had to be abandoned and all possible vigilance employed to fight the fires. On Sunday, as well as every day in the week, men with shovels and spades worked vigorously wherever danger was most imminent, and were frequently called to leave their labor in one direction and combat the fresh outbreaks of flame in another, and during the night, as well as day, this toilsome task was uninterruptedly continued, as the fires had not only to be quenched, but literally extinguished and smothered out with the earth, before the danger which they threatened to life and property within a large area of territory was overcome. An eastern correspondent, who was an eye witness of the scene says, "Imagine a mass of fire a mile and a half in front, advancing with greater or less rapidity according to the strength of the wind, and liable at any time to quicken its movement into a rushing tornado of flame, with which it is useless to battle in the woods, since the fire leaps from branch to branch, and showers of embers and sparks, and clouds of smoke force the laborers away, and you will have some idea of the fearful situation."

The only means efficacious to prevent the spread of the flames was by building counter fires at the point of some natural barrier, as a creek or cross-road, and direct the lesser fires back to the main body. These curative fires require the utmost watching, lest by undue spreading or the sudden shifting of the wind they produce the very calamity which it is their mission to prevent. The destruction which they have caused in New Jersey is said to have been considerable, notwithstanding the constant watchfulness exercised. Immense piles of cord wood, much valuable timber, and material for shingles, together with thousands of dollars worth of staves and hoop poles, in which a lucrative commerce is carried on with Cuba, were burned. The loss of property in the pine lands has been very large, as the drought had rendered them very dry, and the shrubs and trees burned rapidly, so that it was found more difficult here than in other localities to manage counter fires. It is supposed the fires originated from the sparks of the engines along the line of the railroads, while it is further stated that great carelessness exists among railroad engineers, who empty hot ashes near the road side without regard to the great destruction which the blowing of a single spark by the wind into the dry grass, or upon the fences, may at any time cause, during a season as dry as the present has been.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS EXPEDITION.

The expedition sent by the United States to observe the transit of Venus in the far Southern latitudes, arrived in safety at Cape Town on August 5th, having thus far experienced but one severe storm, which, however, did but little damage to the staunch steamer *Swatara*. One member of the expedition, a photographer, was such a constant and great sufferer from incurable sea sickness, that he had been unable to leave his berth during the voyage, and when they reached the harbor of Bahai, it was deemed best to leave him to return home. It is fortunate for the expedition that the astronomers connected with it were not similarly affected since they could not have been replaced, and their absence would have been highly detrimental to its success. Two seamen who had most of the time been laid up in the hospital, were condemned by the surgeons, and also sent home, as they were wholly unfitted for the long and arduous voyage.

The *Swatara* is considered one of the best and fastest ships in the navy, while her commander and crew have been chosen with great care, and are believed to be well fitted to conduct her in safety to Chatham, Island, which point she will have ample time to reach, in order to make the necessary preparations, for the best and most accurate observations of the expected transit.

☞ The second best, and the most striking building in Louisville, Kentucky, is that occupied by the Public Library. It was paid for by three Gift Concerts, managed by a board, headed by ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette. The Board is authorized by the Legislature of the State to give five of these Concerts. The fifth takes place in November next, and the profits, after distributing $2,500,000 to the ticket-holders, are to be used in perfecting the Library and furnishing the blind of the State with books in raised letters. This is rather a large thing for Kentucky. Governor Bramlette has given three years to this Library, and he is making it the best in the country. Books are bought for this Library in orders of $30,000 at a time, and an enormous amount of money has been paid for paintings, statuary, and other works of art. The next drawing in aid of the Library, in which the capital prize $250,000, takes place, as we stated, in November next, positively.

☞ HUGH MCMAHON, Wellington, Ill., writes: "I am a subscriber to the BLADE for life, unless like the Chicago *Tribune* you go back on the Republican party. Mr. Mc. need entertain no fears on that account.

☞ The Ku-Klux changed their name to White League, and now it is stated they propose to change it again. Why not throw off all disguise and be known simply as Democrats?

☞ Next week Ohio will be heard from in the reports of grand Republican victories all over the State. Send for the Campaign BLADE with full reports from this and all other fall elections.

The Nasby Letters.

Mr. Nasby Tries to Get His People in an Advanced Position—The Result of His Endeavor.

CONFEDERATE X. ROADS
(wich is in the State uv Kentucky)
Oct. 3, 1874.

I hev bin for a long time convinst that the prinsiple trubble with the Democrisy wuz a sort of a lack of progressivenis, of adaptability, of I may so speak, to changes in the requirements uv the times. Dimocrisy hez alluz bin in a rut, and it never kin git on to glory, in my opinyun, till it gits histed out uv it.

I determined that the Cross-Roads, at leest, should be progressive, and shood take the lead in makin Dimocrisy all that it ought to be. In short, I perposed to inoggerate a noo deparcher, and bring the old party up abreast with the live ishoos uv the day.

To this end I consultid with Deekin Pogram, Issaker Gavett and Capt. McPelter, and they agreed with me that that wuz wat ought to be done, and that no time shood be lost a doin uv it. Ever prompt, I segesstid that we git together that very night, in the back-room at Bascom's, and draw up a progressive platform, wich shood go forth to the world ez the prinsipples uv the progressive Dimocrisy uy the Cross-roads, wich we shood live by.

But the ill-luck wich hez followed me all my life, and hez well nigh brot my gray hairs in sorrow to the grave, wuz close behind me on this occashun. At five that afternoon, I wuz sent for to go to Secessionville to serve on a joory to try a nigger for hog steelin, wich of course cood not be put off. I told Issaker, the Deekin and McPelter to git together, and draw up the resolooshens and send em to the county paper to insert.

"Make em strong and peppery," I sed. "Avoid the musty noshens uv the dead past, and strike out suthin new and startlin. Make em progressive and put yourselves in accord with to-day. Remember that all old things must be done away with and all things must become new. Head off the Ablishinists and Grangers and sich by goin back onto the old and being more progressive than even they are."

With this advice I left em and went to Secessionville and tried the nigger. We din't waste any time on evidence or anything uv that sort. Nor did we leave the box. We brought him in guilty, and to save the county costs hung him at once.

I got home the next mornin, and went to Issaker's, immejit, to see wat they hed done.

"Did yoo draw up them resolooshens?" I askt.

"We did," sed he, "and sent em off, and they are in print afore this time."

"Are they progressive," askt I.

"Yoo bet!" sed he.

"Did yoo ignore old ishoos? did yoo draw a sponge over the past, and are they full of live, new ideas?"

"They are," sed he; "here is a copy uv em."

I took the paper and red:

"WHEREAS, It seems ez tho the Corners hed a call to step in the front rank uv the progressive men uv to-day, and

WHEREAS, The Corners believin in progress, turns its back onto the dead past, and ignores the dead ishoos wich hez heretofore okkepied the public mind; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Dimocrisy uv the Corners believe the war uv 1812 wuz justifiable, and hereby return their thanks to the heroic soljers and salers who so nobly sustained the honor uv the country's flag in that desprit struggle.

Resolved, That the resolooshens uv '98 meet our harty approval, tho we aint jest certin wat they wuz.

Resolved, That the late war agin the South wuz conseeved in sin, and wuz a blow aimed the only chivalry this country ever hed, and that the results thereof wuz all brot forth in inikity.

Resolved, That Afrikin slavery is not only justified by the Holy Skripters, but is the normal thing for this or any other country.

Resolved, That we brand the Emansipashen proclamashen ez emanatin from a Gorilla, and the Constitushnel Amendment abolishen slavery ez a fraud wich we are not called upon to recognize.

Resolved, That a nigger is a inferior bein', and that whoever asserts his rite to any ekality with the proud sooperior Caucashen race is a fanatic and agitator, and ought not to be allowed to live in a free country.

Resolved, That we deny the rite uv the nigger to vote, and brand them ez urge it ez enemies uv their country.

Resolved, That we hold stedfastly to the doctrine of States rites, the rite uv secession, and the rite uv each State to govern itself ez it dam pleases.

Resolved, That the laws agin marryin niggers should, for the perseckshen uv our young men, be more rigidly enforced than ever.

Resolved, That all legislashen agin the likker interest is uv—

I cood read no longer. I droped the paper and gnashed my teeth.

"Is this yoor idee uv suthin progressive?" I asked. "Is this yoor noshen uv buryin dead ishoos? Is this yoor idee uv gettin into the van uv public opinyun and hevin sum advanced noshens?"

"It's all the Democrisy we knew anything about," sed Issaker, and Deekin Pogram comin up remarkt that he hed stood onto sich a platform ez that ever since he hed voted, and it wuz good enuff for him.

It wuz no use to argue with them for they are iron-clads. I merely remarkt to em that while they wuz about it they ought to hev resolved suthin about the stamp-act, Hampden's opposishen to ship-money, the Punic wars, Alexander's invashen uv Asia, and above all things they should hev protested agin the imposishen uv the Egyptshens in requirin the Israelites to make brix without straw.

"The trouble with them resolooshens, is," sed I, with a witherin look at em, "the subjex is too recent."

And I strode nastily away. The resolooshens wuz in print, and will go North. Yoo cant git them old noshens out uv the head uv an old line Democrit any more then yoo kin keep em from drinkin corn whiskey. It hez allus been my misforchoon to hev asses to deal with. Heaven help me, how much I hev to endoor at their hands.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

☞ W. H. ROWE, Rockford, Minn., writes: "My wife is already wedded to the BLADE after what has only been a limited courtship. But in truth, as regards its excellencies, we are a unit."

That the cure of Hernia is feasible is daily demonstrated in the use of the New Elastic Truss, which is worn day and night with comfort; retains the rupture under every possible condition and posture of the body and should not be removed until a cure is effected. Sold at a moderate price, and sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application

☞ "THERE IS NOTHING," says an old subscriber, "which I read with more interest, or which brings me a more satisfactory return for my money than LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY. It is growing better and better all the time." LOCKE'S MONTHLY is sent at the very low price of one dollar a year, and is unquestionably the cheapest magazine of superior literary character to be found east or west.

THAT ANTI-WAR RECORD.

FRANK HURD glories in his anti-war record, and declares that the proudest act of his life was his vote for VALLANDIGHAM. He glories in the fact that when LINCOLN called for 75,000 men to volunteer in defense of the Government and to suppress rebellion, he (HURD) called upon his Knox county Democratic brethren to rally and organize for the purpose of assisting the rebels. And his friends did rally and organize, but when their brethren in Holmes county were scattered by a few loyal bayonets, FRANK HURD's followers also dispersed; but for the first two years of the war, loyal men in that county feared trouble at home through the advice of FRANK HURD, MAT. MITCHELL & Co. FRANK HURD to-day entertains the same sentiment which induced him to sympathize with the rebels during the war; and, should he be elected to Congress, would be found in every instance voting with members of the White League and against every measure designed to promote the property of loyal States. It is for the people of the Sixth District to say whether they want a rebel sympathizer—one who did everything in his power to strengthen the rebel arms during the war—or a loyal man, who aided, with his voice and his money, to strengthen the arm of the Government when assailed by rebels, to represent them in Congress.

ONE WEEK FOR WORK.

There is only one more week for work in the present campaign. In some localities there is much remaining to be done in order to secure a full Republican vote. We cannot too strongly urge upon our Republican friends the importance of prompt, energetic, and thorough work. The Democrats are making no noise, but they are working hard to obtain a victory. They are using money freely to corrupt voters, and in addition to these influences, they hope much from the apathy of the Republicans and from the number who may be induced to vote for FRANK HURD's right-hand man, GRANGER. Nothing but vigilance can defeat these efforts. Every Republican must resolve to do his duty, or the Sixth Congressional district will be represented in the next Congress by a man whose sympathies are with the Southern White League, and whose whole political creed will lead him to vote against any improvement of Rivers and Herbors. Such a calamity can only be averted by the vigilance of the Republicans of the district. Let the remaining few days of the campaign be devoted to work, and all will be well.

HURD AND GRANGER TRAVEL THE DISTRICT TOGETHER.

We are in receipt of a private letter from Fulton county, under date of October 4th, in which the writer says:

Hurd and Granger were both at the fair here yesterday. They are evidently working in each other's interest.

Our correspondent evidently meant to be understood as saying that there was evidently an understanding between the two candidates, by which GRANGER was to do all in his power to elect HURD! Only think of a prohibition candidate attempting to deliver his party into the hands of the Saloon-keepers' Association!

HENRY COUNTY.

The people of Henry County have been ruled by a Democratic Ring for many years, and the amount stolen from the Treasury to enrich members of that Ring cannot now be definitely known, yet facts have been brought to light which demonstrate that not less than one hundred thousand dollars have thus been taken from the tax-payers. Notwithstanding these developments, the Ring has a ticket in the field. They call it the Democratic ticket, and the people are asked to endorse the Treasury robberies of the last ten years and honor the robbers by electing the Democratic Ring candidates to office again. On the other hand, the people have nominated a ticket, composed of honorable men of both parties, and propose to rebuke the Treasury plunderers. In such a contest, it is not difficult to tell where upright, good citizens will be found, and Henry county will not disgrace herself by sustaining the Ring who have for years been plundering the people.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC COUNTY HEARD FROM!

And now comes Putnam County, with a reported deficiency of over seventeen thousand dollars. We learn, through private sources, that STEPH. LASKEY, a prominent business man and Democrat of Ottawa, Putnam County, was appointed to examine the condition of the Treasury in that county, when he discovered a deficiency of $17,320. Thus it would seem that every Democratic County in the State is rotten. Unfortunately, this rotteness is not confined to the county authorities, but permeates the whole party, and in numerous instances township and municipal robberies are reported where the Democracy are in power. And yet the people are asked to increase the power of that party and extend the facilities for its leaders to steal public money.

ANOTHER REASON.

Another reason why FRANK HURD should not be elected to Congress, is the fact that the next Congress may be called upon to elect the next President. Senator THURMAN expresses the opinion that there will be no choice by the popular vote, and that the election of President will devolve upon the next Congress. That such a contingency may arise, should be sufficient to induce every Republican to stand by his colors at the approaching election, and see that only true men are chosen to Congress.

FATHER HANNIN'S ADVICE TO IRISH VOTERS.

During the services at St. Patrick's Church Sunday, Father HANNIN alluded to the election near at hand, and urged upon the voters of his parish the importance of throwing aside all partisan prejudice and going to the polls like independent, intelligent, honest men, to vote for the candidates most worthy of support. This is the advice of a true, patriotic and honest citizen.

TOO THIN.

A correspondent of the *Democrat and Herald*, over the signature of "Irishman," says, in referring to the BLADE:

The attempt of that paper to excite feeling and prejudice among Irishmen from the different provinces of that country for political reasons, is, in my judgment, very contemptible. We are all Americans, and desire to bury all local differences that ever existed at home out of sight forever in the land of our adoption; and all such articles as I allude to in the BLADE, are simply an insult to every intelligent Irishman, no matter from what Province in Ireland he may hail from.

The BLADE has simply exposed the manner in which every Irishman who does not hail from the Province of Connaught is proscribed by the Democratic leaders of this city. This result is brought about through the efforts of PAT. MURRAY, MIKE GEELAN, PAT. OWENS, M'DERMOT ROE, and a few other Connaught Irishmen who control the action of the Democrats towards the Irish, and through whose proscriptive policy not a single Irishman who does not hail from the Province of Connaught, holds a position in this city, through the support of the Democratic party. We have shown that whenever an Irishman, hailing from any other Province, has applied for an office, or employmen at the hands of the city, he has been opposed by the Connaught Ring leaders, and the Democratic managers have been forced to act in accordance with the dictation of the Connaught Irish, or lose the vote of every Irishman from that Province. After such unfiring proscription, how absurd to charge the BLADE with efforts to proscribe Connaught Irishmen, when it has only exposed their relentless proscription of every Irishman who does not hail from Connaught. The truth begins to hurt these offenders against their own countrymen, and they and their Democratic allies will be taught a lesson, on next Tuesday, which they cannot misunderstand.

GOV. ALLEN DEALS HURD A STUNNING BLOW.

A morning paper reports that Governor ALLEN, in his speech last evening, used the following language:

The second Tuesday of October is now at hand. There is but one day on which the people are really sovereigns, and that is election day. That day closes, the ballot boxes are opened, and a man is declared your representative. Suppose that one man betrays his trust? You have divested yourself of the sovereign power for two years. Suppose he should say to himself, "Here is a chance for speculation; I don't know that can be elected again, and I must make money out of this thing." He offers himself to a lobbyist who makes millions of dollars out of millions of men without their knowing anything about it. Suppose you send such a man as this, where is your remedy? My God you had better not have sent him. You have surrendered the sovereign power, you can't remove him for two years; you may squeal and hollow—you may wring your hands in anguish, but you have no remedy

The Governor had evidently been reading the account of FRANK HURD's salary grab, his covering of a portion of the grab back into the treasury when detected, and the speculation on the East Side of the River by which the handsome sum of $34 009 is pocketed at the expense of tax-payers. He undoubtedly thinks it unsafe for the people to entrust their most sacred interests to the keeping of men who are on the look-out for "a chance for speculation." Governor ALLEN warns the people against electing such men to responsible positions, and exclaims in the earnestness of his protest, "My God, don't elect such men to office." The people feel as Governor ALLEN does about sending men to Congress who have shown a disposition to grab after that which does not belong to them, and to speculate at the cost of widows' tears and starving children's bread.

MORE DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

Rumors have been afloat respecting the management of affairs at the Ohio penitentiary, since it passed into Democratic hands, not in the least creditable to those having control of that institution. The Columbus *Dispatch*, Governor ALLEN'S organ, undertook to misrepresent the facts, for the purpose of saving the party from the effects of the damaging exposure, and the *Democrat and Herald* made the following exultant declarations on Tuesday morning:

Statements have frequently been made by the Radical press that the Ohio Penitentiary, under Democratic management, is not self-sustaining. So far is this from true that several thousand dollars have been cleared over and above many necessary improvements. During the last few months of Radical rule, the penitentiary lacked thousands of being self sustaining.

We publish elsewhere, from the Columbus *Journal*, a statement of the facts respecting the management of the penitentiary, before and since it passed under Democratic control. The Governor's organ represents that the expenditures for *six* month, ending Sept. 30th last, ammounted to $72,179 02, while the facts show that there was expended, during the *five* months ending with August, $75,021.73. Now, either the statement of the *Dispatch* is false, and the institution has been running behind, or the Democrats have stolen about three thousands dollars of the public money. On which horn will the *Democrat and Herald* hang its hopes?

WHO MADE THE MOST VOTES FOR HURD?

We do not know just where Mr. GRANGER, the Prohibition candidate for Congress, made a speech on Monday night, for the purpose of persuading Republicans not to vote for PRATT, but we have no doubt he had much to say about bank stockholders, &c. While GRANGER was thus seeking to influence temperance men to take such action as must result in strengthening the chances of FRANK HURD to secure a seat in Congress, FRANK was in RHODY'S saloon, at Perrysburg, operating with quite a different class of persons to secure the same result. What we would like to know is, who was most successful in promoting FRANK HURD'S chances to beat PRATT? In our opinion, GRANGER made two votes for HURD, where HURD made one for himself. And yet GRANGER professes to be governed by a pure motive and an honest purpose to secure the election of temperate and temperance men in office.

☞ Now that the Democratic counties of Hancock, Henry, and Putnam have been found guilty of treasury robbing, would it not be well for the people of Ottawa county to take a look at their Treasury? They have about as nasty a Democratic ring in Ottawa as can be found anywhere.

Republican Nominations.

State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
ALLEN T. WIKOFF

For Judge of the Supreme Court, (Full Term.)
LUTHER DAY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, (to fill vacancy.)
WILLIAM W. JOHNSON.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
RODNEY FOOS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools,
THOMAS W. HARVEY.

For Member of the Board of Public Works,
STEPHEN R HOSMER.

Sixth District.

For Congress,
ALBERT M. PRATT,
Of Williams County.

Judicial Ticket.

For Judges of Common Pleas.
WILLIAM A. COLLINS, of Lucas.
CHARLES E PENNEWELL, of Huron.

County Ticket.

For Auditor,
ELIJAH W. LENDERSON.

For Recorder,
JOHN S. KOUNTZ.

For Surveyor,
JEROME L. STRATTON.

For Commissioner,
JAMES MARSTON.

For Infirmary Director,
BENJAMIN MALLETT.

[From the Democrat and Herald, August, 1874.]

From an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Pratt, extending back many years, we are compelled to say that he is a man of fair ability, good private character and of rather a social, genial disposition. THERE IS NOTHING THAT CAN BE SAID TRUTHFULLY AGAINST HIM.

[Resolution adopted by the Williams County Republican Convention.]

Resolved, **That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and moral worth of Hon A. M. Pratt, our candidate for Congress, and we pledge him a cordial support at home and commend him to the voters of the district, as eminently fit for a seat in the councils of the nation.**

Republican Mass Meetings in Lucas County.

The Republican Central Committee of Lucas County announce meetings as follows:

Friday, Oct. 9.

Oregon—J. M. Brown and R. C. Thompson.

Richfield Center—P. S. Slevin and A. H. McVey.

Saturday, Oct. 10.

Manhattan—J. K. Hamilton and J. D. Ford.

Waterville—R. McCune and R. C. Thompson.

Swanton—B. W. Rouse and N. Harrington.

Whitehouse—J. M. Brown and I. P. Pugsley.

Monday, Oct. 12.

East Toledo—M. J. Williams and D. R. Austin.

REPUBLICAN RALLY

WHITE'S HALL,

Friday, October 9, at 7:30 O'clock P. M

The Republicans of Lucas County will be addressed at the above time and place by

REV. B. W. ARNETT,

Of Cincinnati,

J. Madison Bell, J. H. Lewis and W. R. Revels.

Of Toledo.

All are invited. By order

REP. CENT. COM.

EX-GOVERNOR HAYES ON THE STUMP.

A private letter from Milan, Erie county, says: "Ex Governor HAYES addressed a large Republican assemblage, to their entire satisfaction, at Robert's Hall, on Tuesday evening." The ex-Governor is a fine speaker and a most influential gentleman. We are pleased to learn that he has entered the campaign. He can do much good.

$333 33.

FRANK HURD and his friends claim that his salary grab was an error. There is no doubt of that. Every member of Congress who made a grab of more salary than their contract with the people allowed them, will admit that it was a mistake—the great mistake of their lives. And yet they had legal authority to make their grab, while FRANK HURD's grab was without the sanction of legal authority. When caught, many members of Congress disgorged. FRANK HURD did the same thing. It came late, and it came hard: but there was no getting around it. The grab was exposed, and the grabber was forced to own up and disgorge.—What a humiliating position for a candidate for Congress to occupy before the people whose votes he asks!

DEMOCRACY ALWAYS THE SAME.

Democrats tell us that Democracy is always the same—that the Democratic party of to-day is but a repetition of the Democratic party half a century ago. We have evidence that in some respects, at least, the party is to-day very much, in practice, what it was nearly thirty years ago. We are reminded of this fact by the transactions of Dr. JENNER, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Xenia. Nearly thirty years ago, ASA G. DIMMOCK was Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, with REECE WATSON for his Deputy. Persons familiar with the history of the times to which we refer, will remember that the female department of the prison, under Democratic management, was converted into a harem of the lowest grade. Really, Democratic history repeats itself, or at least it is not the fault of Democratic officials of to-day if it does not.

☞ The prospects now are that FRANK HURD's vote in this city will be confined chiefly to the Connaught Irish.

☞ Mr. LENDERSON, by superintending the public schools at Waterville and at Maumee City for a number of years, and by serving as County Surveyor, succeeded in saving a small amount of property from his earnings. On removing to this city, he purchased a lot and built thereon a modest, cheap, but comfortable dwelling house, using the savings from fifteen years of toil to pay for the same. The *Democrat and Herald*, with a shamelessness which is truly surprising, refers to the fact that Mr. L. has erected a residence since he entered upon his duties as County Auditor, and undertakes to create the impression that the means employed for that purpose belonged to the county. Such a method of warfare against an honest and eminently worthy public servant, certainly merits the contempt of every respectable citizen.

☞ The Republican State Executive Committee have been playing a joke on the Democratic Committee. The Columbus *Journal* tells how it was done:

The Republican State Executive Committee has played a cruel hoax on the Democratic leaders. Knowing that they would snatch at anything marked "Confidential," and give any such matters free publication, the committee has prepared a circular embodying the laws as to election day, challenging votes, etc., and the Democratic Committee has been permitted to steal a copy of the circular. The result is that the circular is printed in all the Democratic newspapers, and it will not be the fault of our shrewd Republican committee if Democrats are not fully informed as to the penalties for illegal voting, and the rights of Republican challengers at the polls.

If there ever was a time when the interests of Lucas county required an honest, competent and experienced man for County Auditor, it is now.—*Democrat and Herald.*

While we can't say that it is advisable to place a high estimation on the advice of the *Democrat and Herald*, the above suggestion to Democrats should give Mr. LENDERSON their support, for if "honesty, competency, and experience" are the requisite qualifications for the position, certainly no man in Lucas county is better qualified for County Auditor than Mr. L.

☞ The man who is engineering the Prohibition movement and seeking to elect FRANK HURD to Congress, was for years a standing candidate for nomination, at the hands of the Republicans of this county, for a county office. His ambition was never gratified, his head became terribly sore, and now he is laboring to defeat the Republicans. Believing that he can accomplish more as a Prohibitionist than as a Democrat, he fights under the Prohibition banner.

☞ Why is FRANK HURD, a young man, with exceedingly limited knowledge of Toledo's wants and necessities as a great commercial center, put forward to represent interests of which he knows so little, when the Democratic party has such men as Judge POTTER, Mayor JONES, Judge DUNLAP, and men of character and standing in the community to present as suitable persons to represent the interests of Toledo and the Sixth district in Congress?

☞ ASHLEY evidently thinks revolutions go backwards. Because the anti-slavery-extension sentiment of the country grew rapidly in popularity and became the ruling power in the country, he thinks the pro-slavery element, known as the White League, will now have an equally rapid growth, and that those who would hold office in the future must commence at once to kick and cuff the "niggers."

☞ PRATT, in Congress, would be in harmony with the majority in politics, in sentiment, and in action. Any one must know that such a man can exert much greater influence for the good of his constituents than a man who is in the minority, and whose sentiments and actions are obnoxious to the majority. This being a conceded fact, is it not the interest of every property owner in Toledo to vote for PRATT?

☞ Can Toledo afford to send to Congress a man whose sympathies are with the rebels, whose political sentiments are against internal improvements, and whose whole political creed is obnoxious to the majority of that body? Can she afford to make so great a sacrifice, merely to gratify the ambition of a young man who has not been in the district a sufficient length of time to know its metes and bounds?

☞ Rev. STUART ROBINSON, of Louisville, Ky., udertook, last Sabbath evening, in a sermon in that city, to prove that slavery is a divine institution and that its overthrow has resulted in the spread of infidelity throughout the land. If the Rev. Dr. ROBINSON had a vote in this Congressional district, he would cast it for FRANK HURD.

☞ We suppose FRANK HURD will tell the farmers of Wood county that the law compelled him to refuse the dedication of streets through his East Side property, and that he would have been sent to prison had he refused to take the money of those poor families, which was needed to buy bread. What a terrible thing it is to be compelled to be so mean!

☞ We hear of large numbers of laboring men, hitherto Democrats, who will vote for PRATT, and many of them will support the entire Republican ticket. The vote of the city will surprise those Democrats who are expecting a majority for HURD.

☞ PRATT owns two shares of stock in the Bryan National Bank, but every dollar of the money thus invested was honestly earned. Not a dollar of it was obtained through a salary grab, or from a cunningly managed condemnation scheme at the expense of poor tax payers.

☞ Governor ALLEN would like to see FRANK HURD elected to Congress, because the next Congress may be called upon to elect a President, and the more anti-war Democrats there are in Congress, is that event, the better will be ALLEN's chances for the Presidency.

☞ Every friend of Toledo's prosperity should vote for PRATT, who is in favor of internal improvements by the General Government, and can consistently ask for liberal appropriations for improving our river and harbor.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Lucas County Teachers' Association at Maumee—Presentation of Valuable Papers—Addresses by Different Gentlemen—Adjournment.

On Saturday morning, your reporter was rewarded for early rising, by having a delightful morning ride to the pleasant suburban city of Maumee, on the Narrow Gauge Railroad. Their beautiful little coach rides as pleasantly over their unballasted road as a rocking chair in a parlor.

The country along the road presents a bad appearance. Vegetation seems to be entirely dried up, no rain having fallen for many weeks. Farmers are preparing the ground for wheat, a perfect cloud of dust following the harrow. But, dust prevails to a most annoying extent all around and through our city. It would be a blessing to our city if our "city dads" would run a stream of even putrid Swan Creek water through every street of the city and thus, for the time being, sweep off the dust.

The dust is just as annoying in Maumee, and there are no cases of sprinkling as in Toledo.

At 9 A. M. the Lucas County Teachers' Association met in regular session in the beautiful new School House. This building is of brick, three stories high, containing six large, airy rooms, and heated with steam. It commands a most charming view of the Maumee River and Valley for many miles.

A number of young ladies from our High School Department furnished some fine music for the Association.

The exercises were opened with reading of Scripture and prayer by Rev. Mr. Dye.

Mr. G. F. Mead, Superintendent of the Maumee Schools, delivered a very warm welcoming address to the teachers, and briefly discussed the subject of "Educational Liberty" in our country, and the influence of the teacher in securing the same.

Mr. S. C. Crumbaugh, of Toledo, gave a lesson on the "Infinitive Mode," which seemed to be greatly enjoyed by the teachers. Mr. C. treated the subject in a different manner from that generally used by authors and teachers. His theory is that the Infinitive Mode should be parsed according to its relation in the sentence, and thus it may be a *noun* in the nominative, objective, apposition or absolute case; as a *verb* with an objective case as the subject; or as an *adverb* or *adjective*, and in a few cases as the *predicate* of a preposition. The use of the Infinitive in all these relations was illustrated by sentences from the best writers in English literature.

Mr. A. B. West, of Sylvania, gave an arithmetic lesson on the black-board. His theme was principally *addition*, although percentage was touched upon. Mr. W. contended that addition was more poorly taught than any other rule in arithmetic—that business men absolutely demand that boys shall be rapid and accurate in their additions, but the schools did not take this into account. Several methods were presented for gaining the desired end in addition.

The afternoon session was opened with an essay on Reading, by Mr. S. C. Crumbaugh. The essay was in every way worthy the occasion, and elicited considerable applause. The Association, as well as the visitors present, seemed to relish the essay as an intellectual treat.

The question, "Is efficient supervision of the country schools practicable?" was discussed in a practical manner by Hon. R. C. Thompson, A. B. West and S. C. Crumbaugh. Much information was brought out on the subject of county superintendency, and also on the manner of putting bills through the Legislature.

The Association adjourned to meet at Sylvania, December 19, after instructing the Executive Committee to correspond with the leading educators of the State in regard to introducing another bill in the Legislature for county superintendencies.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man While Under the Influence of Liquor Falls Out of a Wagon and Down an Embankment.

Sunday night another man died through the effects of intemperance. About two miles beyond Tremainesville thre lives a man named Isaac Looker, and he had a young man in his employ whose name was Clarke. Sunday these two and another, whose name we were unable to learn, came to town and passed the day in saloons, each of them drinking very hard.

At about six o'clock they started for home. At this time all of them were in a state of beastly intoxication, and could scarcely stay in the wagon. Just after they crossed the Ten-mile Creek bridge, Clarke, who was sitting on the outside, fell off the wagon. The driver, Looker, noticing that he had fallen attempted to turn the around, and in so doing broke an axle. This frightened the horses and they started on a run for home.

At the place where the accident occurred there is an embankment about six feet high on either side of the road. Clarke crawled around on his hands and knees, and getting too near this embankment, he fell down, and lay at the bottom, with his head lower than his body. Too drunk to extricate himself from this position, and when found, early this morning, by some passers by, he was dead.

Word was immediately brought to the Police Station, and Detective KINGSBURY and Coroner COLLAMORE shortly after went out to the place where the body was found. For some time they could find no one who could identify the remains, but finally a little boy told them that he looked like a man who had worked for LOOKER. They then went to LOOKER's place, and found that CLARKE had been missing, and that these were his remains.

The body was taken to Cauldwell's undertaking establishment on Monroe street, where a post mortem examination will be made Monday P. M., and Tuesdays coroner's inquest will be held.

Clarke was an Englishman, about 22 years of age, and was a steady, industrious man, as long as he could abstain from the use of liquors.

THE WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Meeting on Saturday—A District Convention to Be Held—Resignation of Mrs. Pomeroy.

A meeting of the Woman's Temperance League of this city was held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Saturday, Mrs. P. C. DONELSON presiding, and Mrs. W. H. ALEXANDER acting as Secretary. The meeting discussed the propriety of holding a District Convention here before the meeting of the National Convention in November. This it was decided to do, and the time of the meeting set for the third Tuesday of this month.

The following ladies were appointed members of committees to prepare for the occasion:

Committee on Programme, Speakers, &c.—Mrs. Donelson, Mrs. L. A. Campbell and Mrs. Trowbridge.

Committee on General Arrangements, &c.—Mrs. Alfred Wilkin, Chairman; Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Slevin, Mrs. Delenbeck, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Vail, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Douglass, Miss Marta Pomeroy, Miss Newland, Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. Milmine, Mrs. Wilmington, Mrs. Baumgardner, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. A. E. Reed.

The resignation of Mrs. POMEROY as President of the League, was received and accepted, with expressions of regret, by the members.

The meeting adjourned to re-assemble at the same place next saturday afternoon.

A WORD TO FARMERS.—The season of autumn fruits and grains is now at its height, and our farmers throughout the country are enjoying the returns of a most bountiful year. In the midst of their plenty, we wish to remind our farmer friends of those whom neither Nature nor Fortune has favored, and to say to them that there are many cases in which donations may be most worthily bestowed. The new Hospital, recently founded by the ladies, of this city from its nature and objects makes an earnest appeal to the benevolent everywhere, and as it is now conducted it is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions for support. We are requested to say that any donations of fruit, vegetables, or provisions of any kind will be most thankfully received by the managers, and gratefully appreciated by the unfortunates who may be obliged to depend upon the charities of the new Hospital.

The engines for the Milburn Wagon Works have commenced to arrive.

PAULDING COUNTY FAIR.

Successful Exposition—Mammoth Productions of the County—Fine Horses—The Races—Feeling at the Result.

PAULDING, Oct. 8, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE:—The Third Annual Fair of the Paulding County Agricultural Society commenced on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874, and as we had never visited the county seat, we decided to go.

The morning was bright and beautiful, although a little chilly, and a little after 9 A. M., in a new and handsome carriage as easy as a rocking chair, from the livery of Mr. Barnett, of Antwerp, we were spinning along over as smooth roads as we ever travelled, albeit they were in Paulding county.

The farms along the road looked fine and thrifty. The woods were gorgeous in their autumn robes, and here and there we passed a tree that flamed in fiery hue from base to top.

We passed the Paulding Furnace, and were somewhat surprised to see the extensive scale on which the business was carried on. The buildings were comfortable and business like, and we were informed that at least 25,000 tons of pig iron were corded up on the banks of the canal ready for shipment. We would readily believe this statement when we drove through it, as it is piled each side of the road. This furnace is situated one-half mile from Cecil, on the canal bank, about seven miles from Paulding.

We arrived at the grounds in due time and found them full of stir. The officers were all at their posts, and so numerous that we imagined that all the male inhabitants of Paulding, and "quite a sprinkling" from other parts of the county, had been honored with a badge. These officers were all gentlemanly, but I am afraid they are rather tenacious of their authority as "Lords of Creation," as I noticed that, even in the Floral Hall, they had no committees of ladies to assist in arranging articles for exhibition.

Dr. Ayres, the President, and George W. Cox, Secretary, were almost ubiquitous in their efforts to make the affair a complete success. They and their gentlemanly assistants had a large stock of patience on hand, which the unceasing stream of questions they received was incapable of exhausting.

The entries came in all day Wednesday, and until 12 M. on Thursday, when the books were closed. The work of awarding premiums did not close until 4 P. M. on Friday.

We wandered around and took a complete view of the grounds, which are large and fine, with ample and shady accommodations, not only for everything on exhibition, but for all teams of visitors, which were driven back of the exhibition grounds, and standing under and among the noble forest trees, and screened from the noise and dust of the riding and driving by a high bluff, covered acres of ground. Water, etc., were supplied in abundance, and nothing seemed to have been forgotten.

The exhibition of stock was large and fine, and quite surprised us, as we had always heard Paulding county berated as one of the meanest in the world. We saw four of the largest and handsomest horses we ever saw exhibited at any fair. All very dark bays, smooth and glossy as satin, with long, wavy tails, just touching the ground, and manes reaching far below their throats. They were all owned in Paulding county, and the largest, whose haunches reached above our head, is owned by Esq. Barnes, of Harrison township, and weighs 1,800 lbs. We could not learn the weight of the others, but, by comparison, should think they would tip the scales at from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs. at least. A colt under four months old, owned by Joshua Pierce, of Brown township, we saw measured. His height was 4 feet 7 inches, and his girth 4 feet 5½ inches. He was a perfect beauty, and perfectly gentle. The same gentleman exhibited a colt one year old, 5 feet 5 inches high, which is broken to harness, and has been worked a greater part of the summer.

Some very handsome trotters and pacers were exhibited, 11 in all, of which we shall speak hereafter.

Several splendid specimens of thoroughbred cattle, several of swine, and ditto of poultry, were on exhibition; among the latter a group of dark and patridge cochins, owned by Mr. Powell.

There were 85 entries of horses, 24 of cattle, and 16 of swine.

Next we went in the agricultural hall, and saw astonishing sights in the products of Paulding county soil. We measured ears of corn that were 14½ inches long and 9 inches in circumference;—not isolated ears, but whole boxes of it, so nearly of a size that it was hard to decide whether we had the largest specimens of not. We saw two bunches of corn stalks—six in a bunch—measuring 14 feet 7 inches high, and 9 feet and over to the lowest ear—the highest being totally beyond a man's reach. These took the first and second premiums, but we have failed to get the names of the exhibitors—will do so, however, and send them to you.

It is needless for us to enter into an extended list of all we saw, as it would take too much time. We will say, however, that two kinds of potatoes—the Peerless, and the Early Climax, were the finest we ever saw. Very large, and almost as smooth as an orange. All kinds of vegetables and fruits were well represented. The canned fruit made our mouths ache, and told plainer than words, that the Paulding county ladies know how to prepare for the table, the good things their husbands raise.

The Fancy Department was not very well filled, although we saw some very handsome articles, but they were not as well up to the mark as the agricultural products. We are assured that this Department was not so good as in former years.

The total number of entries was 736. The Society last year purchased the grounds, fitted them up, and owing to the liberal manner of selling their tickets, came out in debt. They sold family tickets at $1, but found that, owing to the unprecedented size of the Paulding county families, which numbered from 10 to 25 noses per family, that this was more than they could well afford. This year they sold tickets 75 cents apiece, or six for a dollar. On Thursday the number taken at the gate was 1,115, and on Friday 1,662, making a total for the two days of 2,775. Wednesday's receipts we did no learn, but they must have been large.

The race course is pronounced to be the best in Northwestern Ohio. It is wide and as smooth as a floor.

On Thursday, the trotting match for horses owned in Paulding county, came off, and was a very exciting affair. Five horses entered the course, but the fifth one drew off after the first heat. The premium was to be awarded to the best three in five heats. "Old Dan," owned by W. K. Daggett; "Sleepy Frank," by S. W. Ferguson; "Wild Frank," by Lewis Hamilton, and "Flora," by John Shirick.

"Old Dan" won the first three heats perfectly easily, coming in to the Judges' stand two open rods ahead of his nearest competitor, "Sleepy Frank," but complaints were made that "Old Dan's" driver balloed to his horse, and the judges pronounced the third heat a dead-heat, and a fourth one was called. By this time "Old Dan's" driver had become so much intoxicated as to be unable to manage his horse, and lost the heat, and also his cap, also, allowing his blanket to drop; and W. K. Daggett withdrew the horse, and although "Old Dan" was acknowledged, even by the judges, to have fairly and easily won the race, and beaten his competitors, he was ruled out. The premium was awarded to "Sleepy Frank." This incident created a great deal of feeling, especially among those who witnessed "Old Dan's" success, but were unacquainted with the rules.

Of the Friday afternoon or sweepstake races there is but little to say. There were but two competitors and the awards were not made until too late to learn the result last night. I will send it on Monday.

REPORTER.

THE IRISH TEAM.—Tuesday morning the Irish Team of Riflemen, under the leadership of their captain, RIDDY, passed through this city on their way to the West. They were met at the depot by the Mayor and several of our most prominent citizens. The team will go to St. Louis and then to the plains, where they propose shooting a buffalo or two. They will return in about two weeks, via Chicago.

MAMMOTH STORE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the fact that Mr L. YOUNG, at his mammoth store, No. 97 Summit street, is offering one of the largest and best selected stock of boots and shoes that has ever been brought to Toledo, at prices which are remarkably low. An examination will convince you that 97 is the place to buy.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Themes of Conversation—The County Fair—Deficiency of $1,700 in the County Treasury—Politics—The Candidates for Congress in the Fifth District.

The county fair, the Republican nomination for Congress, the fact that the county funds did not hold out by over $17,000 when counted by Mr. Laskey, who was appointed by Judge Gordon to examine the county treasury, and the refusal of the Republican County Convention, for that reason, to nominate a party ticket, with their determination to waive political questions and join with the honest men of all parties in electing men to office who will ventilate these frauds; all these matters united furnish the staple food for talk among us, and keep the ball of conversation rolling at a pretty lively rate.

Our fair this year was financially a success, the attendance on the last day being far in excess of that of any previous year, the number on the grounds on that day being estimated at 5,000. I did not make the estimate myself, but I did see the teams loaded with people going to the fair in one almost unbroken procession, for more than three hours passing one point, and none of the visitors from the eastern and northeastern part of the county passed that point.

The exhibitions of stock was much better both in numbers and quality than was that of last year, Messrs. David Cox, J. Y. Sackett, H. H. Gessells, M. Bridenbaugh, and some others having shown some cattle and horses that would compare favorably with those exhibited at the State Fair; while the apples of John Crawfis, Thomas Harmon and A. H. Flint, were such as you rarely see anywhere. By the way, Putnam county is hard to beat on fruit, either in quantity or quality.

In grain and vegetables, the show was small in number of entries, although squashes weighing one hundred and twenty pounds each, potatoes weighing three pounds each, and beets measuring two feet around, would prevent it from being considered insignificant.

In manufactures, the farm wagon entered by Simmons & Gadd, of Columbus Grove being without exception the best finished wagon I ever saw, ought not to escape mention, while fine buggies were exhibited, manufactured by Beech & Nidry, and Mr. A. Brinkman, of this place.

Taking it all together the fair was one which would have done credit to fairs of much larger pretension, and its success is largely owing to the active and increasing efforts of the board of officers, of whom, by the way, Kinder, of the *Sentinel*, is not the least efficient.

The old Italian proverb, "the tongue touches the tooth which aches," is exemplified in the nomination of R. R. Lytle, for Congress, by the Republicans of this district. A large majority of the voters of this district are farmers, who desire that their agricultural interest should be looked after by their member. Gen. Rice, although a clever gentleman, is a banker, whose "interest," though higher, is entirely different from that of his proposed constituents, and they fear lest in his habit of looking for the interest of (or on) capital, he may overlook or neglect the interest of the working farmer. Under this state of facts the attendance of farmers at the Republican Convention at Lima on the 29th ult., was much larger in proportion than is often seen at political conventions, and the selection of Mr. Lytle, who is a farmer, and one of large influence among his farmer friends, shows that the agricultural element prevailed in the convention.

Of the deficit in our County Treasury of seventeen hundred and odd dollars, it is fair to say that our County Treasurer in a note attached to the report of the examiners, says it is owing to a mistake in the March duplicate, owing to which mistake he did not know how much money to keep on hand. Not to speak of the fact that what money he gets of and for the county, it is his duty to keep separate and apart from his own private funds, and to know that he must keep *all* the county money on hand, it argues ill for the capacity of our county officers, that a mistake amounting to about one-twentieth of the entire amount collected, and that with a different figure in each column, could have occurred. One could understand how a mistake of 100 or 1,000 could be made, but a mistake of $17,320, that's a "stunner."

But I am getting this too long already. Should occasion offer, I will say something of the action of the Republican Convention at another time.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.

OTTAWA COUNTY FAIR.

The Largest Thing of the Kind Ever Known in Ottawa County—Displays of Stock, Mammoth Vegetables, Fruits etc—Visit from the Erie County Board of Agriculture.

EDITOR BLADE:—The third annual fair, under the re-organization of the Agricultural Society, closed on Friday, three days being given to the fair proper, the fourth to races, and the inauguration of the English sale-day system, which proved highly satisfactory, especially to those who had manufactured articles such as buggies, carriages, wagons, &c., all selling readily and for good prices.

The first and second days of the fair were given entirely to the reception of articles and arranging the same by the Superintendent for exhibition, the books closing at 6 o'clock P. M. of the second day. The entries numbered 300 the first day, which was about the average of entries for the whole fair of previous years; but the

SECOND DAY'S ENTRIES

were a complete surprise to everybody, as they ran up to over 700 at the close of the books, and the membership about double that of any former year; and yet the articles came, and members too, the books were reopened, and kept so up to noon of the third day; all of which were received and properly entered, and committees sent out sometimes twice, for truly the articles were worthy of an examination and premiums.

Let me particularize some, because the writer of this article attended the State Fair, the Northern Ohio Fair and other fairs this year, and not one of which, aside from stock, produced the equal of Ottawa county, in cereals, fruits and vegetables. The

STOCK DEPARTMENT,

Class A, consisted of sixteen entries of colts, horses and mares, from one to four years old, and six spring colts, all being from Bay township and from imported stock. Another year the exhibition in this department will be more than doubled. Class B, brood mares with colts, numbered nineteen entries.

The Committee found much difficulty in performing their duty, the display being so good.

Class "C" contained twenty-four entries of matched roadsters, a pair of draft horses, horses and mares for light harness.

The display of cattle, swine and poultry was also unusually good, and we would be glad if space would permit the mention of the many noteworthy animals.

The show of manufactured articles was extensive and varied. In the

FIFTH DEPARTMENT,

where the housewife shows her skill in the preparation of all kinds of fruits, preserves, pickles, bread, cake, &c., the entries numbered something over sixty. We were highly pleased to find so many young ladies represented in this department, the first premium on bread falling to a young lady yet in her teens, and this against seven competitors, two of whom were professional bakers. The

SIXTH DEPARTMENT

shows what the black swamps of little Ottawa county are good for. Beets over two feet in length and 30 inches in circumference; carrots 27 inches long and 8¾ in circumference; field pumpkins large enough to make a decent sized dog kennel; watermelons, 61½ lbs.; potatoes so large that one would make a meal for an average family. The display reminded us of the Iowa State Fair in 1856, and Colorado in 1872. We have never seen this year's productions beaten and never equalled, save in the two instances above named. Herein is displayed the value of our soils after a thorough drainage.

THE SEVENTH DEPARTMENT,

like the 6th, is what we are noted for, the grapes, peaches, pears, quinces, apples, and we have got them in quality that we are not afraid to compete with this State or any other State.

THE EIGHTH DEPARTMENT

was the Floral Hall, which was well filled with specimens of tasteful needle work, the product of the fair fingers of Ottawa county ladies, pictures, flowers, paintings, curiosities, fancy articles of home manufacture and the hundreds of other things that are incident to such exhibitions, that it is impossible to name from memory.

Taking the fair as a whole, it was a success, notwithstanding the western townships, Clay, Benton and Carroll, were unrepresented. The entries were more than double any fair ever held in the county, and the membership largely in excess of former years. In short it was a success in all respects, with the general feeling that the future has in store the materials for its gradual development in o what will be the pride of the entire county, a fair that will command the attention of the Northwest.

A VISIT.

On Thursday the Erie County Board of Agriculture visited the Ottawa County Board, and became the guests of the latter in response to an invitation, and among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the agricultural interests of Northern Ohio necessitate the most cordial communication between the several Boards of Directors in the counties of the Northwest.

The writer, when he penned that resolution, had in view just what is named herein, the northwestern counties, which includes Lucas. * * *

FORT CLINTON, O., Oct. 6, 1874.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Williams County.

REPUBLICAN SPEECHES AT EDGERTON.

EDITOR BLADE:—Last Saturday we had our first political meeting for the fall campaign. Major J. R. Swigart and Hon. A. M. Pratt spoke to a good audience in the opera hall.

Mr. Swigart opened the meeting with a masterly speech, in which he showed up the fault-finders of our currency in their true light.

Mr. Pratt gave us to understand that he was in favor of expanding the currency, to give relief to the country.

The continued dry weather causes some anxiety in regare to fall sowing of wheat. Pasture is very scarce and farmers are compelled to feed grain to keep their stock in growing condition. C. P.

Edgerton, Oct. 5, 1874.

Erie County.

EDITOR BLADE:—I am moved to overstep for once the bounds of local itemizing, and tell what I know about railroad building, which will require but brief space, and may interest some who are beginning to realize the importance of the Wheeling & Lake Erie project, both as a coal road, and as as lessening the distance to tide water, compared with other routes. From Wheeling to this place the construction is no longer considered a matter of doubt, and here the managers rest impatiently awaiting the movement of those most interested beyond, their design being the earliest possible connection with navigable water, though the ultimate objective point is, of course, Toledo, to which city two lines have been surveyed, one by way of Sandusky and Port Clinton, the other by Oak Harbor and passing about six miles inland from Sandusky City. The last named line, as surveyed, makes the distance between Toledo and Milan 55 miles, rather less than the other, and perhaps preferable on some other accounts. Milan naturally gives preference to Sandusky from neighborly considerations, though it is understood here by persons well informed on the subject, that a stock subscription by Toledo of $150,000 would carry with it a choice of routes, and set at work within thirty days a thousand men, between your city and ours. C.

Milan, October 6, 1874.

Henry County

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—AMOUNT OF THE RING FRAUDS—THE PROSPECTS OF THE REFORMERS.

EDITOR BLADE:—The long expected, anxiously looked for rain has come, and yet there are people who are growling about it. It is too cold. A warm spring rain was wanted, not one of these cold October storms. It is exceedingly fortunate that this rain came just when it did, or Napoleon would have been in ashes now. A fire broke out in a beer saloon, by the engine house, last night about eleven o'clock. The saloon, Mat. Rivers' market and Mrs. Palmer's millinery store were burned. There is no doubt as to the passibility of the engine, but such another fire company cannot be found. This company works on a new theory entirely for fire companies. They attempt to extinguish the flames in the interior of a building by squirting water on the roof and letting it drip down. Last night showed the utter inability of our fire department. Three men accustomed to the use of the apparatus would be worth the whole department. There was no head to the concern, but all was tail. Desperate efforts were made to save Myerholtz's saloon. These efforts were successful.

R. C. Tyler leaves for South Carolina today. He is the first base in N. B. B. C.

The Court of Common Pleas is in session. There are about a hundred and fifty cases on the docket. It is possible, but not probable, that one or two of them may be disposed of. The report of the committee was handed in yesterday. It may be summarized as follows:

Amount of Treasler's delinquency as unanimously reported	$16,500
Additional amount reported by Sheldon & Frease	8,600
Total against Mr. Treasler	$25,100
Amount squandered on Florida Bridge	14,000
Amount illegal fees in hands of Auditors	7,000
Amount illegal fees in hands of Calkins	1,000
Amount paid on bogus orders by Van Fleet	2,000
	$49,100

It was considerably modified from the first draft. Although it does not foot up to the amount rumor has stated, yet no one can be certain that the committee absolutely knew in the report. Great credit is due to the committee, when one considers that one of its members is bondsman for the parties implicated in the report, and all over a limited amount—say $5,000 or $6,000, would have to come from his pocket if these delinquencies should have to be made good. He has worked right along with tremendous possibilities a-raring him in the face.

The parties implicated have thrown a vast amount of dirt during the examination. Language has failed them in attempting to vilify the Committee. Every impediment possible has been placed in the way of the Committee, and to conclude the whole matter, Judge Latta, in his charge to the Grand Jury, said that concerning the Committee which the people construe into an effort to break the force of the report and shield the ring. It is now safe to say that this ring will carry everything its own way. The report will be suppressed, or, what is equivalent to it, nothing will be done this term of court, and it will drivel along until it is lost to sight. The regular Democratic ticket will be elected except, perhaps, the Commissioner. The Commissioners will be unable to push things, even if inclined. There will be no prosecutions. The party is owned by these fellows. It dares not cut loose from them. It is in as abject slavery as any that ever existed upon earth. The men who called the People's Convention have, with but one or two exceptions, gone back upon the whole affair, and burra with the ring.

The Republicans have not yet made any nominations, nor have they done any work this fall, but relied on the integrity of those Democrats, who were bound to have an honest administration of affairs.

Court will be adjourned as soon as possible, to allow the parties who need the time before election to work up their matters.

Governor Allen will be at Defiance this week.

Fairs in Henry county are like other Henry county matters—run in the ground—no Fair here this year. We have the new Florida bridge though. MODOC.

Napoleon, October 6, 1874.

—DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder does not lose its strength by being brought in contact with all sorts of atmospheres. Economical, easy to use, and makes light, sweet biscuit, rolls, waffles, cakes, etc., to perfection. For sale by grocers everywhere.

OHIO NEWS

Snow fell south of Millersburg on Wednesday evening.

Thomas Higgins, of Ironton, gathered 967 tomatoes off of one plant the other day.

A new census of Portsmouth is being taken, and is expected to show a population of 13 000.

In Fairfield county most of the corn has been cut up for fodder as a substitute for the short hay crop.

PURE UNCOLORED SUN-DRIED TEA.

Try it once, and you will use no other. 'Tis the healthiest Tea in the world. It is very sweet and fresh, with a beautiful flavor, and in fact the only Tea that should be used. It can be found only at the Great NEW YORK TEA COMPANY'S STORE, 207 Summit street, who have the sole right of selling it. It is only One Dollar per lb., and a handsome Tea Canister or choice Chromo free to each purchaser.

—PERFECTLY RELIABLE.—If there is anything in this unfeeling world calculated to check the development of the Christian graces, it is to have your parlor fire go out when the thermometer is at zero, or below. Those who have the New Argand base burner are never troubled in this way, since you may leave the store for twenty-four hours if necessary, and increase, decrease or check the fire at will. Sold only by KETCHAM & VIOT, at No. 106 Summit street.

☞ From Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED shoes. Why not? They are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Try them.

For sale by all Shoe Dealers.

Tattered mallions

only neglect to buy ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. If you want a shoe that won't wear ragged on your pretty feet, ladies, insist on buying only these. You can see the channel on the sole.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. TUMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers 2 Wall street, New York.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the card of WM. F. LADD, Thaxton, Va., in another column.

Magic of the Mouth.

Odoriferous SOZODONT renders the mouth enchanting. Composed of rare antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious flower-like aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to age, the teeth.

Spalding's Glue, handy, mends everything.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

LUCAS COUNTY INFIRMARY FARM,
October 7th, 1874.

PROPOSALS will be received up to November 30th, 1874, for furnishing Lucas County Infirmary with SOO lbs. eight thousand pounds of good Beef Quarters, not to weigh less than 170 lbs. one hundred pounds each. Beef to be delivered from November 20th to December 1st, 1874.

Seal up bids and direct them to Directors of Lucas County Infirmary, care of John Shull, Superintendent.

By order of Directors.

C. A. CRANE, Managing Director.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, at their regular session in December, 1874, asking for the location of a County Road, commencing at the present southerly terminus of County Road No. 42, on the W. ½ N. W. ¼ of Section 31, T. 9, S. R. 7, E., and thence South or nearly South across said Section 31 to the Dorr street road, so called; then commencing again at said Dorr street road about

REPUBLICANS, STAND BY YOUR GUNS!

This is no time for Republicans to falter or fall by the wayside. There is no excuse for deserting the Republican Standard to-day, which did not exist in the darkest hours of 1862--63. The Republican party is to-day what it was then; and the Democratic party is the same to-day that it was previous to, and during the war. The issues which divided the two parties then, divide them now. The only change is in the location of the battle-field and the character of the weapons used. Then, the fight was upon Southern soil, with leaden bullets; now, it is in every voting precinct, with silent but most potent ballots. The two parties are divided now upon the same issues which devided them then. The question of State rights—the right of each State to regulate its own domestic affairs, even to the extent of establishing slavery, was then the great issue, and it is substantially the issue to-day.

The Democratic party has always stood as the apologist and defender of slavery, and to-day it is recognized as the instigator of Southern revolt against law and order. Through its encouragement, White Leagues are organized at the South, men who will not vote to suit the persecutors of the negro race, are persecuted, driven from the country, or murdered, just as were anti-slavery men before the war. The Southern States are still in rebellion against the General Government; they still resist all attempts to guarantee protection to the colored people in the exercise of rights which are essential to the preservation of their liberties. No man's life is safe at the South who does not vote the Democratic ticket. Such was the case for years before and during the war. A Republican was then, and is to-day, shot down like a dog in many localities at the South, and with the Democratic party in power, there is not a Southern State in which a Republican could live and vote his sentiments.

And yet we are told that some Republicans here at the North are comparatively indifferent concerning the election of members of Congress—that they have no serious objection to the election of known rebel sympathizers. Is it possible that there are such Republicans? Are there men in the Republican party who would to-day, by their votes, or by their silence, consent to place the reins of our Government in the hands of men who have been and are heartily in sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS? We are not prepared to believe that such is the case. That men have connected themselves with the Republican party from motives of a purely selfish character, is not remarkable; neither is it surprising that such men, failing to have their ambition gratified, should either become lukewarm or entirely desert and go over to the enemy. Such desertions occurred from the loyal army during the war, but they were exceedingly rare; and so must desertions from the Republican party to-day, for the purpose of joining the White League Democracy, be exceedingly rare and unimportant.

Is this Congressional district, can any Republican give a single reason why he should not vote for PRATT? Is he not, in the strongest sense, a good citizen? Is he not capable? Has he ever been known to betray a trust? Has he ever been guilty of an act which cast a stain upon his character as a private citizen or public officer? Did he not show his patriotism by deserting the Democratic party when that party hesitated in its support of the Government in its effort to suppress the rebellion? Has he not lived for a quarter of a century in the district and become familiar with the wants and interests of the people? Has he not shown himself to be worthy of confidence and capable of serving the people ably and satisfactorily? Would he not, by his votes in Congress, stand by the interests of the Government and render powerless the murmuring spirit of rebellion, which partial Democratic success at the North has aroused throughout the South? Can any reason be given, by any voter in this district who desires to see freedom and equal rights established throughout the country, for not supporting PRATT?

On the contrary, every vote cast for FRANK HURD, and every vote cast for GRANGER, thereby indirectly aiding to elect HURD, is in the interest of the White League, and will rejoice the heart of every rebel in the land. FRANK HURD's only political reputation is founded upon his bitter opposition to the war, and the "proudest act of his life was his vote for VALLANDIGHAM." Republicans—loyal friends of our Republic and its free institutions—are asked to vote for such a man to represent the SIXth District in Congress, and that at a time when the smouldering fires of the rebellion are breaking out afresh. It is not possible. No Republican can desert the old flag now. No true patriot can afford to throw away his vote in such an emergency. Every emotion of patriotism, every instinct of loyalty, every sentiment of justice, and every attachment for freedom revolts at the thought of deserting the Republican standard at this perilous hour.

With a candidate pure, capable, patriotic, and in hearty sympathy with the interests of the people of the district—one whose integrity is not questioned, and whose honesty cannot be impeached, —one who needs no apology for his course during or since the war—one who needs no upbraiding for the company he keeps—is it possible that intelligent, honest, patriotic and good citizens need urging to support the Republican nominee for Congress in this district? Is it possible that any sincere friend of Republican principles and free government can be induced to afford aid and comfort to the enemy by voting for GRANGER? The issue to be decided is of too great importance for any voter to permit himself to be governed by anything less than a high sense of patriotic duty, when he goes to the polls to vote on the second Tuesday of October.

☞ Mr. GRANGER, the Prohibition candidate for Congress, may not be aware of the fact, but he is FRANK HURD's chief dependence for success. FRANK says GRANGER is doing more for him than all the Democrats in the district.

B. W. ARNETT.

This well known colored orator will address the people at White's Hall on the evening of October 9th. Mr. A. is one of the most able and earnest colored speakers, is well known in Toledo, and will receive a cordial greeting at the hands of both white and colored citizens.

ONLY A FEW DAYS FOR WORK.

On the coming Tuesday the campaign in this State will terminate with the closing of the ballot-boxes. This leaves but little more than one week for work. The Democrats in this county and Congressional District, are working secretly and corruptly to achieve a victory. Their hope of success is based upon the belief that Republicans will be careless and neglect to vote. To prevent such a result, every township and school district should be organized and committees appointed to see that no Republican neglects to vote. This is the work which should engage the Republicans of every township, and there is no time to lose, where an organization has not been effected, the work should commence at once. There is no certainty of success in any other course.

☞ We know a County Commissioner in this State, who charged and received pay for more days than there were in the year. That occurred in this manner: It was customary for the Commissioners to divide the county into districts, each Commissioner having special charge of the business of the Board in the district assigned him. When one was out to examine a road or ditch, all were credited with services. Thus each commissioner might receive pay for three days where he had actually been employed but one day. This we can understand; but who can explain how FRANK HURD managed to work fourteen months into one year as City Soliciter?

☞ The *Democrat and Herald*, in an attempt to apologize for FRANK HURD'S opposition to the war, says:

> As a War Democrat, we differed with the Democrats in the course which they felt impelled to pursue, but had we been at home and been subjected to the insults which were heaped upon them for being Democrats, no doubt but what we should have felt and acted as they did.

If FRANK HURD can stand that, certainly we should not object; but it strikes us that only a certain class of Democrats felt themselves "hurt" during the late war, and some of them were in front and some in the rear of the Union army.

☞ The *Democrat and Herald* is worried because Major SWIGART proposes to take the stump for PRATT and the Republican ticket. That paper seems to have been laboring under the delusion that Republicans think more of men than of measures—that they will only work for the party when they, or their personal friends, are candidates for office. While there may be a few Republicans of that style, Major SWIGART is not made of that kind of stuff.

☞ GRANGER, the Prohibition candidate for Congress, is not asking the people to vote for him because he is a temperance man, but he asks the intelligent farmers to vote for him because PRATT owns two shares in the Bryan Bank! GRANGER either greatly over-estimates his own importance, or he under-estimates the intelligence of farmers, when he thinks to influence votes by such demagogical appeals to the people.

☞ The owners of property in the Sixth Ward, who laid out and dedicated streets through their property for the purpose of bringing it into market, are not pleased with the fact that they are compelled to pay three times the cost of the land owned by HARVEY PLATT, FRANK H. HURD & Co., for street purposes, thus being compelled to pay for the improvement of the property of those gentlemen.

☞ The Board of Aldermen rebuked the East Side condemnation grabbers by resolving to condemn no more lands for street purposes. That was a direct thrust at FRANK HURD, and some of the leading Democratic members were the most earnest supporters of this measure, which was in reality a censure of PLATT, HURD & Co.

☞ The Fulton county correspondent of the *Democrat and Herald*, is evidently one of the two men who have promised to run FRANK HURD three hundred ahead of his ticket in that county. His figures tally with those agreed upon between the high contracting parties.

☞ If GRANGER is not a candidate in the interest of FRANK HURD, why is it that his whole efforts are directed against PRATT?

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.

The Money Carried for our Citizens by Uncle Sam Last Month.

The following is the report of the business transacted by the Postoffice here for the month of September:

No. of domestic money orders issued	794
Amount	$11,933 44
No. of domestic money orders paid	1,760
Amount	$27,656 63
No. of British money orders issued	19
Amount	$361 15
No. of British money orders paid	5
Amount	$158 60
No of Swiss money orders issued	3
Amount	$70 0.
No. of German money orders issued	26
Amount	$376 10
No. of German money orders paid	1
Amount	$81 92

The following is the carriers' report for the same month:

DELIVERED.

No of letters delivered	115,024
" postal cards "	16,596
" newspapers "	43,854

COLLECTED.

No of letters collected	91 469
" postal cards "	25,111
" newspapers "	14,588

Clippings From the Bryan Press.

Democratic Grangers vote the Democratic ticket. Why, then should not Republican Grangers vote the Republican ticket?

If Frank Hurd could be so successful as a salary-grabber in a little municipal office, what wouldn't he do if he was in Congress?

Democrats have a great deal to say about "carpet-baggers" and "salary-grabbers" over-riding the South, and yet they have a candidate for Congress of this very class.

"Williams county is unable to pay its Treasury orders. What's up."—*Toledo Democrat and Herald.*

The *D. and H.* published the above, we have every reason to believe, knowing it to be a lie.

THE WOOD COUNTY FAIR.

A Large Number of Entries and an Immense Attendance — Complete Success in Every Respect.

The Wood County Fair Thursday and Friday, surpasses the expectation of its most sanguine friends. It is regarded by all as being a splendid success. This result is particularly gratifying, inasmuch as the Board of Managers had been elected to office but a short time previous, and upon entering their field of labor encountered financial difficulties, which men with less nerve would have hesitated to surmount.

"Failure," however, was not their motto. The Board took hold of the enterprise with an energy which ensures success, and in their laborious preparatory work have attained results which is demonstrated by the large numbers in attendance, and the interest manifested is the source of very much satisfaction to all. The farmers and citizens generally have determined to make their County Fair a valuable means of comparative usefulness, and also a medium of pleasurable enjoyment and of sociability.

The entries of all classes number 1,087, and the number of Membership tickets sold amount to 600 and over. The number of persons of all classes, who, up to the close of this day, have been in attendance are estimated at 7,000.

The display of agricultural implements was unusually fine. The same may be said of the quality of stock exhibited, while of farm products it would possibly be difficult to find any exhibition of a similar kind to surpass them. In the matter of fruit, the exhibition was not large, but its superior qualities more than compensated for the deficiency in bulk. Nor should the exhibition of "Domestic Enterprises" be forgotton. The display in that department was such as indicated utility, combined with industry and good taste.

As a whole, the Fair may be pronounced a grand success, and its results are highly creditable to the Managers and their friends, who have so cordially co-operated with them.

THE COURTS.

Trials Set for the Coming Term.

SAMUEL BRADEN has filed the papers in a suit for $10,000 damages against Messrs. RUTHERFORD & WARD, contractors for laying water pipe. The plaintiff alleges that they did not "shore up" their work properly at the crossing of the Lake Shore track, and on the 22d of June last, as the plaintiff was driving past, he was struck on the back by a falling timber, weighing about 700 pounds, and he is permanently a cripple from the effects of the injury. LEE, BROWN & HUESTON, attorneys for plaintiff.

PETER LAVELLE sues the Lake Shore Railroad Company for $10,000 to recompense him for the loss of one of his legs which he sustained through the carelessness of a fellow employe. Mr. LAVELLE was an employe in the machine shop on the east side. Last January, while under a car replacing a bolt an engineer ran a train in upon the track driving the car at which the plaintiff was at work over one of his legs. Plaintiff's attorneys are LEE, BROWN & HUESTON.

EVA BELLMAN has entered suit against EDWARD BARRETT for breach of promise, and asks $1,000 damages for the pain his perfidy has caused her.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MEETING.

The Meeting at Kelley's Island Yesterday.

The attendance at the Associated Press meeting Wednesday, at Kelley's Island, was large. The Sandusky *Register* gives the following account of the meeting:

Besides the members of Press whose names will be found below, there were in attendance a number of ladies from Memphis, Louisville, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati; Hon. William Orton, President; Gen. Anson Stager, General Superintendent of the Central Division; General John Van Horne, General Superintendent of the Southern Division; and General Superintendents E. P. Wright, of Cleveland, C. O. Rowe, of Pittsburgh, George T. Williams, of Cincinnati, J. F. Wallick, of Indianapolis, and Colonel R. Clowry, of St. Louis, of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The business meeting was opened by Hon. H. N. Walker, President. In the absence of the Secretary, Col. Albert Roberts was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The report of the Executive Committee, presented by Mr. Richard Smith, chairman, and the report of the General Agent, Wm. Henry Smith, showed the affairs of the Association to be in a most flourishing and satisfactory condition. It was deemed advisable not to proceed with the election of Directors at present, and after the appointment of a committee to revise the By-Laws, the Convention adjourned to meet in Detroit on the 18th of November.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

H. N. Walker, Detroit Free Press.
H. E. Baker, Detroit Tribune.
Richard Smith, Cincinnati Gazette.
O. W. Nixon, Cincinnati Times.
W. N. Haldeman, Louisville Courier Journal.
Horace White, Chicago Tribune.
A. C. Botkin, Chicago Times.
W. P. Nixon, Chicago Inter-Ocean.
Henry W. Farrar, Chicago Journal.
O. A. Willard, Chicago Post and Mail.
Joseph G. Siebeneck, Pittsburg Chronicle, Gazette, Commercial and Post.
Geo. W. Fishback, St. Louis Democrat.
John Knapp, St. Louis Republican.
Wm. Hyde, Anzeiger des Westens and Westliche Post.
D. M. Houser, St. Louis Staats Zeitung, Globe, Times, Dispatch and America.
John Miller McKee, Nashville Union and American.
Albert Roberts, Nashville Republican Banner.
Geo. E. Purvis, Nashville Republican Banner.
Col. A. J. Kellar, Memphis Avalanche.
D. L. Phillipps, Springfield, (Illinois) Journal.
Jas. M. Comly, Ohio State Journal.
Andy W. Francisco, Ohio State Journal.
W. W. Armstrong, Cleveland Plaindealer.
E. Cowles, Cleveland Leader.
A. W. Fairbanks, Cleveland Herald.
I. F. Mack, Sandusky Register.
Clark Waggoner, Toledo Commercial.
Alex. C. Botkin, Milwaukee Sentinel.
W. W. Coleman, Milwaukee Herald, Wisconsin and News.
John D. Nicholas, Indianapolis Journal.
N. R. Ruckle, Indianapolis Journal.
John Fishback, Indianapolis Sentinel.
Clifford Thomson, Minneapolis Tribune.
Chas. W. Johnson, Minneapolis Mail.
F. M. Thayer, Evansville Journal.
A. W. Campbell, Wheeling Intelligencer.

Death of A. L. White.

Wednesday night Mr. A. L. WHITE, an old resident of this city, and at one time a prominent railroad man, dropped dead at his residence, as he was entering the bath room. This untimely ending of a career which was exceedingly full of promise, will cause a painful shock to a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, though it was not unexpected by many of them. Mr. WHITE was born at Cincinnatus, Cortland county, N. Y., in 1835, and was consequently 39 years old at the time of his death.

His half brother—Col. CHARLES B. PHILLIPS, now of WHITTAKER & PHILLIPS, having removed here, Mr. A. L. WHITE followed him in 1852, and commenced his business career as a clerk, in the employ of the firm of C. A. KING & Co., of which Col. PHILLIPS was then a member. He left this position a year or two later, and entered the employ of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company, as a check clerk. This seemed to be the business for which he was most especially adapted, and he rose rapidly, passing through the several grades of preferment, until at last he became the station agent at this place, and was in fair prospect of advancement to a much higher position. He surrendered his place, after he had been in the employ of the Company for fifteen years. He was subsequently given the position of Station Agent, on the Flint and Pere Marquette Road.

About twelve years ago he was married to Miss ADELIA AINGER, daughter of Col. R. F. AINGER, formerly of the Island House. Three children were the fruit of this marriage, who, with his wife, survive him. Mrs. GEORGE B. DEARDS is a sister of the deceased, and Col. C. B. PHILLIPS his half-brother, as before mentioned. Mr. WHITE possessed very many estimable qualities; his reputation for ability in his profession was deservedly high, and he was universally popular.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The Internal Revenue collections for the Tenth District for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1874, were as follows:

On spirits	$ 41,425 84
On tobacco	212,481 01
On fermented liquor	19,261 75
On banks and bankers	1,418 62
Total	$274,587 23

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to
BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY,
154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to
LOCKE & JONES, Props
Or THE BLADE, Toledo, O. nio

MATRIMONIAL!

A GOOD LOOKING White Young Bachelor, just inherited $35,000, wishes correspondence, with a view to marriage. Address

"A. G. W.," Pavilion, Kansas.

September 28th, 1874.

COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top, 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 3 feet deep at the road at west end of ditch, and to be dug with an even grade on bottom of Ditch, running out at a point 40 rods east of road, to zero. The cost of location to be paid into the County Treasury on or before September 1st, 1874, and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Ditch, Section, No of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Ditch Section	1	2	3	4	5
No. of Rods Apportioned	4	15	10		10
Names of Land Owners.	Lucas County	Jacob Brindly	Henry Schlachter	Levar. J. Birkenbihl	Abraham Zeigler
Description of Lands.	County Road	s ½ se qr.	s ½ sw qr.	n ½ ne ¼ se qr.	n ½ ne ¼ sw qr.
Range	9	9	9	9	9
Town	8	8	8	8	8
Section	31	31	31	32	32
No. of Cubic Yards	48	150	150	40	50
Cost of Location	$20 00	6 00	4 00	2 00	2 00
Cost of Construction	$27 30	22 50	13 50	6 00	6 50

The Commissioners will hear any objections to the above apportionment which may be offered, in writing, on Monday, August 3d, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.
E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio, }
Toledo, July 1st, 1874. }

Northwestern Normal School,

FOSTORIA, SENECA CO., OHIO.

First Term, Fifth Year, Commences Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1874, and continues 10 weeks.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Normal School heretofore conducted so successfully, at Republic, Seneca County, Ohio, has been REMOVED TO FOSTORIA, and, under the same management, will be permanently located at the latter place.

The Northeastern Ohio Normal Shool of Inland, Summit County, has been merged into the School at Fostoria, and its Associate Principal, G. F. Bu ker, will be a Teacher in the Normal western.

OUR PURPOSE—Is to make the Normal School a Permanent, Practical, Thorough and Progressive Institution for the masses, irrespective of partisan or sectarian proclivities, and to give to it our best energies and most assiduous attention.

WANTED.—The Name, Postoffice, County and State of every young lady or gentleman in Northern Ohio, Southern Michigan or Northern Indiana, who desires to take a Teachers' or Business Course, or complete a general course of study in a thorough, economical and speedy manner.

Send for catalogue and circulars.

J. FRAISE RICHARD, Principal,
Fostoria, Ohio.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,

110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,
(MARKET SPACE,)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

TEACHERS.....ATTENTION!

The Board of Examiners of Lucas County will hold examinations during this year, as follows:

At Maumee City, September 19th,
At Sylvania, October 10th; and
At Toledo, on the last Saturday of each month.

Those answering correctly 65, 75, 85 or 95 per cent. of questions, will receive certificates for 6, 12, 18 or 24 months respectively.

All examinations will begin at 9 o'clock promptly.

A. B. WEST,
A. A. McDONALD,
S. C. CRUMBAUGH,
Examiners.

Real Estate Auction!

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1874, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises, the following described real estate, viz: The School House Lot, corner of South street and Plank Road, Section 9, Adams Township, containing half an acre of land.

Also, at same time and place, the School House Building, Table, Chairs, Stove, &c. Terms made known at sale.

C. R. BOWEN,
J. B. MARSTON,
A. D. JONES,
Building Committee.

J. P. PRICE. A. MACKINTOSH. A. E. LAND.

PRICE, McINTOSH & LAND,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office No. 4, King & Colburn's Block,

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the Abstract Books of J. W. White, County Recorder. The books are complete and accurate in every particular, and we are prepared to furnish upon moderate terms, legal opinions of, and abstracts of title to county and city lands.

FOR SALE.—FARM—A Farm of 80 Acres, four miles from East Toledo, on the plank road; four acres in a good bearing orchard, 30 acres cleared and planted, balance partly cleared; log house, barn, well and cistern on the premises. Apply to
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
On the Premises.

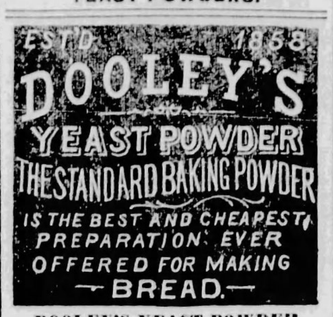
ESTRAY.—COLT—A Black Colt came into my pasture last May. The owner will please call, pay charges and take him away.
JOHN DANA, at the residence of Oliver Stephens, East Toledo.

THE
Beecher-Tilton Case

A PAMPHLET of 44 Pages, giving a History of it, by VICTORIA WOODHULL. For sale at

NEWTON'S NEWS DEPOTS,
No. 4 Bridge and 55 Monroe Sts., Toledo, O.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

YEAST POWDERS.



DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
and do not be put off with any other kind.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.

Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

NOTICE

To the Residents of Adams, Manhattan, Oregon and Washington Townships.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, held August 3d, 1874, a petition was received from the City Council of the City of Toledo, asking the Commissioners of Lucas County to enlarge Port Lawrence Township so that the same shall be identical with the limits of the City of Toledo as established by the recently completed proceedings of annexation.

An Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed January 13th, 1873, requires that any change of territory, by annexation, which shall leave a township with less than twenty-two square miles of territory, shall be obviated by annexing such townships with less than the minimum amount to a contiguous township or townships, or the annexation to said township from contiguous townships, or the erection of a new township as will in the opinion of the Commissioners best promote justice and public convenience.

The matter of changing the township lines affected by annexation, will be considered by the Commissioners on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at they invite all who may be interested, to give them the benefit of their counsel.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio.
E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Toledo, August 14, 1874.

MONTGOMERY'S

House-keeping Bazar.

265 SUMMIT ST.

An Unsurpassed Selection of COOK STOVES for Coal, &c., and FULLER & WARREN'S RANGES, TIN WARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS, BIRD CAGES, TOILET WARE, and the thousand other articles used in Housekeeping.

Everything of the Best and Prices Always Reasonable, at 265 Summit Street. City and Country Trade Solicited.

J. V. MONTGOMERY.

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St. Indianapolis, Ind.

BOND & ALLERDICE

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

WAITE & WILLIAMS,
73 Madison Street, - - - TOLEDO, O.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

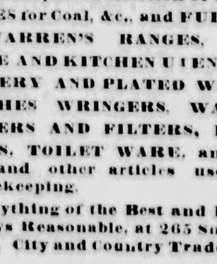
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

TRIUMPHANT
THE AMERICAN
LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE.



THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE 63 Madison St.

COMPANY'S OFFICE—1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 17 & 19 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

DR. WILFORD

STILL continues to treat all forms of Chronic Diseases, of whatever nature or nature, with unvarying success. Thirty years of constant practice has given him advantages possessed by no other physician in the city. If afflicted give him a call. Consultation free.

142 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'

NEW MAP OF OHIO,

—AND A—

Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year, for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2 50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

I, ALBERT MOORE, Sheriff, of Lucas County, Ohio, do hereby notify the qualified electors of said County to assemble in their respective Townships and Wards, at the usual places of holding elections, on

Tuesday, October 13th, 1874,

And then and there proceed, as the law directs, to vote for

One Secretary of State.
One School Commissioner.
Two Judges of Supreme Court.
One Clerk of Supreme Court.
One Member Board Public Works.
One Representative to Congress.
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.
One County Auditor.
One County Recorder.
One County Commissioner.
One Infirmary Director.
One County Surveyor.

At said election the electors shall have written or printed upon their ballots the words, "For Fair Grounds—Yes," "For Fair Grounds—No."

The Trustees of the several Townships and Wards are hereby directed to return with the Poll Books, the names of the following number of good, judicious persons, having the qualifications of electors, to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors, viz:

Toledo, 1st Ward	36
" 2d "	48
" 3d "	38
" 4th "	48
" 5th "	46
" 6th "	10
" 7th "	18
" 8th "	12
Maumee 1st "	4
" 2d "	8
" 3d "	4
Manhattan Twp	10
Whitehouse	6
Richfield Twp	8
Springfield Twp	6
Oregon Twp	10
Providence	8
Monclova Twp	8
Sylvania Twp	6
Waterville Twp	12
Spencer Twp	16
Washington Twp	18
Waynesfield Twp	4
Swanton Twp	6
Adams, 1st Precinct	8
" 2d "	10

ALBERT MOORE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, October 1st, 1874.

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION

Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM,
(NEAR TOLEDO,)

In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Morton's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cyprus, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:21. Rossa in harness, at 3 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 3 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fruty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:30, whilst Robby Golddust won the 3 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE,
Post Office Address TOLEDO OHIO

School Furniture.

265 Summit St.

The Subscriber is Agent for

ANDREWS

Patent School Desks and Seats

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

School Officers are invited to call and examine Samples of Furniture and get prices of same

J. V. MONTGOMERY,
STOVES AND RANGES
265 Summit Street - - TOLEDO

FOR SALE

A Farm of 160 acres, 130 acres in good state of cultivation, balance good timber, and well tile drained, two dwelling houses, and all necessary out-buildings, orcharding, etc.; five miles from corporation line of city. $38,000; part on time.

ACCHARD & HOLLOWAY,
No 2 Anderson Block

153, PETTEE & HOWE, 153.

GRAND OPENING

—OF THE—

New One-Price Cash

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

153 SUMMIT STREET,

Saturday, Oct. 3d,

11 O'Clock A. M.

NEW FIRM,

NEW GOODS,

NEW PRICES.

Immense Stock of

Dress Goods, Fancy Goods,

Embracing all the NEW AND STYLISH NOVELTIES, AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

Domestics & Flannels.

This Firm enters upon the FALL CAMPAIGN with the Largest, Most Complete and Perfect Stock of SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, &c., &c., &c., at rates lower than before the War.

☞ Don't fail to call. No trouble to show goods. Terms, C. O. D. One Price, and that a Low One.

FOR SALE!

100 Shares of Sunday Creek Coal and Iron Company Stock.

SAID Stock belongs to the estate of I. B. B. Case, deceased, late of Toledo, Ohio. Said Company own what is known as 'The Manhattan Iron Works,' near Toledo, including 12 acres of land with 600 feet of river front, in the City of Toledo; 18 charcoal kilns, a blast furnace in successful operation, with necessary outbuildings; a store, 12 dwellings, with a dock for ore and iron; 5 miles of railway connecting furnaces and woodland, with locomotive and rolling stock to do its business; 1,425 acres of valuable woodland adjacent to the city. Also, $50,000 at par paid in full in the Great Vein Mining Company, which Company has 6,000 acres of the best coal land in Perry County, Ohio. The Sunday Creek Coal and Iron Company have a lease of 500 acres of the above named lands on very favorable terms, running 99 years. For terms, apply to

JOHN FAIRBAIRNE,
Executor, Erie, Penn.

WANTED---LOGS,

—AT THE—

Toledo Cooperage Company's Works,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

ELM, OAK, SYCAMORE, COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD AND SOFT MAPLE.

Cash on delivery, for good straight grained sound timber, 18 inches and over diameter, and to average 24 inches; 16 feet logs preferred. For further information, apply at FALLIS & LINTON'S TOLEDO MILLS, or at our Works, near Union Manufacturing Co.

WANTED—MEN—Ten good men wanted to sell Nursery Stock. None but those giving good references need apply. Address J. T. BELL, Toledo, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

$2,500 A YEAR—Male or Female Canvassers. J. EASTMAN, 243 N. 8th St., Philadelphia.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$475 A month to Agents. Address, C. M Linington & Bro., NewYork or Chicago

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED for the GENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES showing the grand results of our first 100 years. Everybody buys it, and agents make from $100 to $300 a month. Send for circular. ZEIGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS Wanted for the New Business Man's Railroad Map of the United States. Just Out Business Men will buy it at sight. Send for Circular. Address GAY LORD WATSON, 16 Beekman St., New York, or R. A. TENNEY, 64 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

WANTED IMMEDIATLY 100 More young Men and Women to learn Book-keeping, Penmanship, etc., at Coub's Actual College, to fill positions at a salary of $80 to $1,500 a year. Salary paid while learning. Situations guaranteed. For full information, address M. W. COBB, President, Painesville, Ohio.

$20. We will give a Man, Boy, Woman or Girl, in every village in the United States,

A Chance to Make $20 in Two Days

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Farm Garden and House.

A New Phase of Irrigation.

California enterprise has by opening canals and aqueducts subjected great tracts of country to the influences of water conducted over the surface and permeating the soil. Thus the farmer virtually controls the seasons, his crops have moisture when they need it, and the results are all that could be looked for. The Pacific *Rural Press* mentions some less expected effects in the following article:

In the valleys where irrigation has been most extensively introduced a noticeable change has occurred in the atmosphere, greatly modifying the discomforts of the heated term in those localities. The oppressive heat of midsummer in some of the most favored valleys in the State has heretofore been an objection in the minds of many to locating there; but by a liberal supply of water in these localities, and by the growth of grasses, fruit trees and other vegetation that this irrigation has promoted, the summer atmosphere has become much more bearable. In Kern county especially, where probably more has been done in the matter of irrigation than in any other portion of the State, this climatic change is quite perceptible. Still more extensive schemes of irrigation are about to be inaugurated there, and with the probable increased improvement in the atmosphere which this change will produce, will add greatly to the attractions of San Joaquin Valley. The probability is that the irrigating enterprise of California will result in something more permanent than an increase of the crops to which it is applied. For the moisture that is thus artificially brought to these dry, languishing places encourages permanent vegetation there, and this vegetation in its turn promotes moisture and tempers the severity of the heat, thereby reducing the necessity of irrigation and making these fruitful regions far more desirable as permanent homes.

A Kern county exchange credits the growing alfalfa crop with aiding materially in modifying the heat and dryness of former summers. The increased acreage given to this crop in Kern county is quite extensive, and the breezes that come across these rich, green, almost matted fields, if they are not equal in their fragrance to those that come from "Araby the blest," are good enough for "all practical purposes;" and if those who breathe this alfalfan breeze do not go into poetic ecstasies at its approach, they will at least feel inclined to take off their hats to it respectfully, and even thankfully.

That these climatic changes are being effected by irrigation, satisfactory evidence proves, and science affords ample illustration of the mode by which it is done; but while we are considering the climatic benefits derived from a limited system of irrigation in an extremely dry region, we would call the attention of those living in places surrounded with a damp atmosphere to the danger of excessive irrigation. San Franciscans, especially, would do well to consider whether their profuse irrigation is not really injurious to the health of the city. When to the cold fog which hangs about our dwellings morning and evening a copious watering is added to everything surrounding the house, a condition of the atmosphere is produced which does not offer a safe retreat to persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases. It is believed that diseases of this class are on the increase in San Francisco, and it is remarked that while some are coming here to escape consumption, others are leaving for the same prudential reasons.

This artifical dampness is undoubtedly even worse than that which is caused by excessive rain; and if people possessing weak or partially diseased lungs cannot safely remain in an atmosphere naturally damp and chilly, it is, we think at a still greater risk that they pass their time in neighborhoods where the bare earth, the grass, shrubs, walks and even streets, are every day, and in many cases twice a day, drenched with cold water that has not been properly prepared for this purpose by passing through the air that surrounds us. A delicate person would probably incur less risk in going abroad on a regular damp day than on a dry one, when the warm, dusty streets and sidewalks are interspersed with crossand other spaces that are as wet as they can be made, and that, too, with the coldest of water.

Do we not use more water about our houses than accords with good health, or even with comfort? While our friends in other portions of the State are panting and languishing during mid-day, and in the morning and evening hours are tempted into out-door strolling, and are justified in the use of any means for "cooling off," we are only comfortably warm at mid-day, rather preferring the sunny side of the street, while the semi-daily fogs drive us indoors morning and evening, throwing a wet blanket over all outdoor enjoyments. Is every house in the city, no matter what the condition of its inmates may be as to comfort and healthfulness, to be drenched, with all its surroundings, just for "the fashion of the thing," or because California generally is to be recognized as an exceedingly dry climate? Those who are concerned for their own health or that of their families, and those also who are sensitive about the reputation of California for healthfulness, would do well to give a thought to this matter.

Fish Culture—Brook Trout.

A. Palmer, Roscobel, Wis., writes the *Western Farmer:*

While this is not the fish for the million, as the amount which can be raised is limited, yet it is a great favorite with the angler and epicure, and is better adapted to cultivation in private ponds than any other fish yet experimented with. Although naturally very wild it is easily domesticated, and with a little petting becomes as tame as a kitten.

They are easily bred and grow rapidly, although they don't produce as much spawn as some fish, yet a sufficient amount to trouble the breeder to find water to raise the fish in, each female producing from five to eight hundred spawn at two years old, and about double that amount at three years old, but they cannot be raised to advantage in any other than spring or brook water. This may be either hard or soft, but not largely impregnated with minerals.

Trout, in their natural state, prefer active water of even temperature, but still they do well in pond water if there is a continual supply of fresh water running into them, and will stand a temperature of sixty five of seventy degrees, but water which runs up to a high temperature will not raise as many trout as that of more even temperature. The same applies to still water. They are great consumers of oxygen, and cold water contains more than warm water, and running water more than pond water. In building ponds we try to have a fall from one pond to another to carry this properly into the water. We find in transporting trout that as long as the cars are moving they need but little attention, but if they stop for a short time the water must be agitated.

They are cheaply raised. Being cold-blooded they waste no food in keeping up the heat of the body, and ponds which have been built a few years as well as brooks produce a large amount of insects and crustaces, and nearly enough to feed what trout the water will bear.

I am feeding about fifty thousand, ranging from two inches to eighteen in length, the larger portion small, and they will not eat a beef liver a day. Milk curds, any lean meat that is fresh, or other kinds of fish make good food for them.

In condection with other farming, a small sdring that is perpetual will pay to improve, while many farms in the State contain water enough to raise more pounds of meat than all the arable land would, if cultivated, and the products of it fed to cattle or hogs, and the building of the ponds would not cost as much as the necessary buildings to make the stock comfortable. The stock to start with would cost less: the necessary seed for the farm would more than feed the trout; the labor of feeding and caring for the cattle and hogs would be much greater than that of the trout; then if I am right, and I think I have been liberal, the trout will pay the best by the difference of fencing, plowing, seeding, harvesting and threshing, and will come into market in less time than the cattle and pretty near as soon as the hogs.

While there is much for the new beginner to learn, I think he can get a knowledge of it as easily as he could of their nature and habits. And while in one case he would apply to the cattle breeder for information, in the other he would go to some well-informed fish breeder.

Horses Suffer by Bad Roads.

We are grumbling about our roads and surveyors. The roads are miserable, and our system of making and repairing them is miserable too, but we do not realize how much we are losing by continuing to use them in their present condition. The annual expense for wear and tear of horses, carriages and harness is enormous, but on smooth, hard and level roads, is very much greater. Supposing a horse can pull on a level road 1,000 pouns, on a road rising one foot to the hundred he could pull but 900 pounds. If it rises two feet in a hundred 810 pounds, two and a half feet 720 pounds, four feet 520 pounds, five feet 400 pounds, and if the rise were ten feet in a hundred, he could pull but 250 pounds, or only one quarter the load he could pull on a level road. Then, again the condition of a road, whether hard and smooth, or soft and uneven, has much to do with the amount a team can draw over it. Experiments made by Morin show that a load of 9,000 pounds will require a tractive force of 1,000 pounds to move it over a firm, gravel road, newly repaired. On best kind of gravel road, 810 pounds. On broken stone road in good condition 166⅔ pounds; on good pavement, 138⅓ pounds. According to the above calculations, in the first case it would require eight horses to do the work which one could do in the latter case. So if both roads were level, and we have 200 bushels of potatoes to carry to market, we could draw them on the best paved road with one horse, while on the newly repaired gravel road we should need eight horses, and if the rise were ten feet in a hundred we should require thirty-two horses to draw the same load.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Mulching Apple Trees.

If mulching was not attended to in the spring the following is a good time to have it done. Then, strawey manure and such material could be obtained for the purpose; now, it will be a good plan to cut some swale hay, or trim up the coarse grass and brakes growing in the pastures or along the road-sides to be used as a mulch. One of the best orchardists in Kennebec county informs us that he has noticed the most excellent results from mulching bearing fruit trees in August, and some of the heaviest crops of apples he ever obtained, he attributes to the use of mulching at this season. If the material used does not decay sufficiently before winter sets in, it may ge a good plan to throw it away from the trees a little, that it may not afford lodgment for the mice, as they are very liable to injure young trees in winter by gnawing the bark, and the mulch, if it is not pretty thoroughly decayed furnishes them just the house they like. Hence the advantage of putting on the mulch early in spring—but it better be put on now than not at all. And, considering its great advantages, it is not a little surprising that orchardists do not practice mulching to a greater extent than they do. It is the very best means for promoting the life and growth of young trees, and the orchardist who neglects it, ought never to eat of the fruit thereof.—*Maine Farmer.*

Plaster for Potatoes.

According to Mr. Crompton, author of the prize essay on the cultivation of the potato, very remarkable results are obtained from plaster by dusting the vine with it as soon as they are through the soil; again immediately after the last plowing and hoeing; and at intervals through the whole growing season. The first application may be light, the second heavier, and after that, more bountiful, say two hundred pounds to the acre. It renders the plant less palatable to the insects, and appears to be fatal to many of the fungi family. The vines retain a bright lively green color, and the tubers continue swelling until growth is stopped by the frost; besides, potatoes thus grown are so sound and free from disease as to be easily kept for the spring market, without any loss by the rot. Mr. Crompton says he has seen a field, all planted with the same variety, at the same time, on one-half of which, that had received no plaster, the yield was but sixty bushels per acre, and many rotten, while the other half, to which plaster had been applied, yielded three hundred bushels per acre, and not an unsound one.—*Ex.*

Breechy Horses.

The habit of jumping fences runs in families, among horses, very remarkably, though any colt we ever saw will easily take it up. Ninety-nine horses in a hundred, as we use them, have no occasion to jump, and a three-foot fence will confine them after they are four years old if they have up to that time never learned to jump. In response to an inquiry, W. H., of the *Western Farmer*, says: To prevent jumping, I have found just two ways effective. Buckle a curcingle around the body, then the halter strap through the fore legs to this; tie so that the horse cannot get his head above the point of the shoulder. Second—Place upon the horse a common halter, with forehead strap, sew to this a piece of sheepskin, the wool side next the head, and hanging low enough to compel him to hold up his head too high for a spring to enable him to see the top of the fence. This latter suggestion we value as applicable to colts to which the temption to jump is liable to be presented.

The Young Female Doctor of 1736.

Springfield Republican.

We have been making a great to-do, now-a-days, about giving women an equal chance with men in the professions, and have fallen into the habit of pointing to every woman who graduates from a medical school as a trophy of progress. The idea never occurs to us that we are simply like old Sisyphus, toiling upward with a stone which has been at the top and rolled down again. For here is a scrap that the Athenæum clips from a newspaper of 1736, telling how at the University of Bologna, that year, Mlle. Loure Bassy, aged 22, disputed with the old Professor of Anatomy, in Latin, the physiologic question "whether the bones of the human body had their accretion by means of certain juices." The lady spoke with great eloquence, for an hour and a half, we are told; also that she graduated from that venerable university, three or four years before, the cardinal legate, the archbishop, and that famous old diplomat, Cardinal De Polignac, being present, and the latter making her a present of a gold snuff box. Such honors had "sweet girl graduates," whether "with golden hair" or not, we cannot say—some five generations ago.

National Cotton Exchange.

At New York, Sept. 26, the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange adopted an additional by-law that the classification of cotton established by the National Cotton Exchange, and supplemented as regards grades of middling, fair and fair by this Exchange, will hereafter from a basis of supplement of all transactions for the future delivery, under which delivery it is due on and after September 1st, 1875, and of all transactions except those under regular contract for future delivery, which are made on and after October 1st, 1874. Verbal contracts, when proven to the satisfaction of arbitrators, are to have the same standing as if written. Delegates to the National Pork Convention at Louisville, made their report to the Produce Exchange, and their recommendations were referred to the Provision Committee.

The Committee on Information and Statistics for the District of Memphis made the following report to the National Cotton Exchange for September:

"GENTLEMEN—We respectfully submit the following report condensed from answers received to interrogations propounded by the National Cotton Exchange and the Memphis Cotton Exchange, appertaining to the cotton crop prospects. Our report is derived from 54 responses from West Tennessee, 51 from North Mississippi, 34 from Arkansas, north of Arkansas River, and 10 from North Alabama.

Average, dated 20th inst., question 1st, What has been the character of the weather in your country since August 20th? 2d. What effect had it upon the cotton plant? 3d. What damage, if any, has been sustained from caterpillars or other causes to cotton in your country? 4th. Is there any serious apprehensions that they will do any damage this season? 5th. With frost at the usual time, will the yield be the same, greater or less than last year in your country? 6th. When did picking generally commence with you? 7th. State any material facts in relation to picking, yield, or any other points not covered by the foregoing questions. Answer 1st—57 answer dry and warm; 66, generally dry, with light showers; 14, abundant rains; 2, too much rain. Answer 2d—64 report the weather caused serious shedding of fruit; 23, improved growth of balls; 27, second growth too late for maturity; 81 report premature opening of balls; 7 report it damaged open cotton by soiling and beating it out; 13 report the crop not materially damaged by the weather. 3d. All answer that no damage has been done by the caterpillars. 4th. All answer no damage apprehended from caterpillars. 5th. Average depreciation of yield below last year is estimated at 45 per cent. 6th. Average commencement of picking was August 25th. 7th. Responses to this general question aside from repetition of information is derived through the preceding six questions. Many of the crops are entirely open. The upland crop will, with good weather, be harvested by the end of October or the 15th of November. That on the upland generally the bolls are small, staple, short and light, and the seed comparatively worthless in many instances. Indifference is exhibited by the freedmen about picking the crop, they having lost all their interest in it by advances by planters. In a number of instances they actually abandoned the crop. Great anxiety is expressed in regard to the future, in many instances, in addition to the failure of the crop, sufficient grain and provender has not been made to winter stock or make bread for family support.

Diphtheria.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from the Oneida Community, gives the following as their method of treating diphtheria:

During the epidemic of diphtheria which swept over the country in the year 1863-64, carrying off thousands of victims, our own large family was attacked by the disease in its most virulent form, rapidly proving fatal to the first five or six cases, and threatening a clean sweep through the Community, sparing neither old nor young in its destructive career. Finding the use of gargles and "specifics" of no avail in checking the disease, which spread rapidly through the family, we abandoned the whole system of drugs, and began an original course of treatment at once simple and effectual.

Noticing in the *Tribune* of some date in the summer of 1863 an account of the treatment of diphtheria by the application of ice, as recommended and practiced with success in France and introduced into this country by Dr. Chapman, we decided to try it in combination with our system criticism. Our method of operating was simple and something in this way. Recognizing as we do the spiritual nature of disease as well as its physical characteristics, our first efforts were to arouse the spirit of the patient by means of criticism to resist the power and leaden influence of disease, which enveloped him like a cloud, stupefying and befogging every mental faculty and effort of the will to repel the intruder. The invariable effect of criticism was to stir up the patient in mind and heart to make a stout defense against the attack, to resist the influence of the disease with might and main, and, to throw him into a sweat, thus at once relieving the fever. The next thing was to prepare a quantity of ice broken into small bits which could be easily taken into the mouth and swallowed or allowed it to melt, letting the piece slip as far back as possible around the roots of the tongue, tonsils, and upper part of the throat. This application of ice was made every ten minutes, day and night, until every vestige of the canker had disappeared, and the inflammation had subsided. During the day the patients, unless very sick, could help themselves to the ice, if a supply were placed at the bedside, or near at hand; but during the night watchers were required to give the necessary lump of ice every ten minutes, one nurse attending to several patients. This course of treatment was faithfully followed as long as there were any traces of the disease about, and although we had over 60 cases during the Fall and Winter, and many of them very severe, we lost not a single patient, after adopting the ice-criticism treatment.

Concrete vs. Wooden Pavements.

From the Washington Star.

The Columbus, Ohio, committee that came to Washington to look at the pavements here with a view to ascertaining the best, as a guide for their own use, seems inclined to favor the concrete. One of the Columbus papers, while holding that the concrete is a more permanent and easily repaired pavement than the wood, seems to think it not so pleasant for man and beast as the wood. Without entering into the controversy between wood and concrete, we can say, for the information of the Ohio paper, that the concrete here is considered the most agreeable pavement of the two for man and beast, and, curiously enough, veteran city horses, if allowed their choice of streets, will invariably seek those paved with concrete. One would suppose that the wood pavement would be pleasanter to their feet, through its elasticity, but it would seem that there is too much vibration about it to suit them, and they always put their foot down upon it with a certain degree of hesitancy or tenderness, as they do in going over a bridge. Any way, they certainly show a marked preference for the concrete.

GOSSIP.

Head lights—Bright eyes.

A rising man—The yeast maker.

Army literature—Magazines and reviews.

Firm language—Conversation between partners.

This is an elegant time for school-book peddlers.

Boston's August was the coldest for 50 years, barring 1836.

Old Fort Bridger, Wyoming, is to be abandoned as a military post.

Cartridges for Turkey, are manufactured extensively in Connecticut.

Dr. Locke was inaugurated President of McKendree College, LeBanon, Mo., on the 17th inst.

If you have been tempted into evil fly from it; it is not falling into the water, but lying in it, that drowns.

They say that the new gold belt about the Black Hills is thirty miles wide. This must be the championship belt.

A sulphur spring near Pleasanton, Cal., is so strongly impregnated that it turns silver as yellow as gold in five minutes.

A mass of copper, weighing some three tons, has just been found in one of the ancient pits in the Lake Superior region.

Miss Mary D. Brown, who died recently in Philadelphia, left $139,000 in charitable bequests to institutions in that city.

You can buy out California this year, if you happen to have the trifling sum of $600,000,000 about you. That's its valuation.

The owner of the humbug Cardiff Giant made lots of money, but away it went, and now he has gone into bankruptcy.

A Boston court has decided that if a woman lends money to her husband she cannot get it back. The decision will not be new to many wives.

The average yield of wheat in the lower Ojal Valley, Ventura county, Cal., is estimated at thirty bushels to the acre; that of the upper much larger.

The long disputed question of the boundary line between Connecticut and New York is about to be settled by a suit for the benefit of the oystermen.

"The common fly," says a scientific lecturer, "has 4,000 eyes." Then it is a wise provision of nature that the common fly never needs eye-glasses.

Something new in dress material is called velvet cloth. It is very handsome, and enough like velvet to be taken for it after the gas has been turned low.

Quilp, who has heretofore been a Universalist, now belives there are two things destined to be eternally lost—his umbrella and the man who stole it.

The Indians on the Fort Stanton Reservation, New Mexico, are showings igns of dissatisfaction and arrogance, and trouble is expected on that account.

Mr. Horatio Nelson Slater, of Webster Mass., has given the sum of $25,000 to Brown University, in addition to some $25,000 previously presented by him.

Lives there a man with hair so red,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my hair which can't be denied,
And I'll go straightway and have it dyed."

The direct shipment of grain to Europe from the southern regions of California has begun. Hitherto the grain from that quarter was sent to San Francisco for export.

An editor says the only reason he knows of why his house was not blown away the other day, during a severe gale, was because there was a heavy mortgage upon it.

There is nothing so like economy. A Providence, R. I., family, subscribes for the papers, reads them through early, and then sends one of the children out to sell them.

Pennsylvania claims to have given the United States the first turnpike road, railroad, water works, locomotive, hospital, law school, public museum, music hall and free library.

The Co-operative Board of Manchester, England, voted at its annual meeting to invite Wendell Phillips to attend the annual meeting of the Co-operative Congress in London.

People in moderate circumstances, desirous of investing in diamonds, should visit a Paris jeweler's in the Rue de la Paix, where a breastpin, made of a single stone, is marked $100,000.

A Connecticut gentleman recently introducing a newly-married man, congratulated him warmly, and said: "Ah, these Litchfield county girls make clever wives; I've had three of 'em."

The grasshoppers are still pegging away at the remaining grain and garden truck in Clear Creek Valley, Colorado. They ate up ten acres of corn belonging to Dr. King in four hours time.

It is said that Commodore Vanderbilt—now 76 years of age—will retire from active life, abandon the stock market, and resign his connection with railroad and other offices on the 1st of November.

The vacuum brake, an American invention, is in use on one of the most difficult sections of English railway, and its general adoption on the Metropolitan line is declared to be only a question of time.

A Kentucky church has sent two lady missionaries to the Fecjee Islands. This is very considerate. No doubt the cannibals will prefer this sort to the tough old gentlemen who are usually thrust upon the market.

Several families who have been living on the Palahs, passed through Walla-Walla a few days since. They say the grasshoppers or crickets have destroyed everything in the vegetable line in the neighborhood they have just left.

Susan Jane must have been scantily dressed when she was looking out for her lover and sang—

"He'll come to night; the wind's at rest,
The moon is full and fair;
I wear the dress that pleases him best—
A ribbon in my hair."

Mystery of the Canadian Lakes.

Lake Erie is only sixty or seventy feet deep, but Lake Ontario, which is 502 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although the surface is so much higher, are all from their vast depth on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the River Detroit, after allowing for the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior by the Huron to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is not improbable, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no other. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without some such subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

☞ The detective, ALLEN PINKERTON, still offers $20,000 reward for any information which will lead to the recovery of CHARLIE ROSS. It is now stated that the story about his mother having taken him away is a hoax, and that the little fellow must still be in the hands of the kidnappers. What a terrible trial for his parents.

SPEECH OF SENATOR LOGAN.

His Views on the Political Situation—The Present Administration—Buchanan's Administration, etc., etc.

Senator Logan, of Illinois addressed a large audience at Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, on Tuesday evening. The General said, in substance, that in a country like ours, where the people govern, it is the duty of citizens, at each election, to canvass every pending question and its causes. The best government is that which bears most ligutly and equally on all and protects all. Ours is such a one. It is founded upon just and free principles, was born in revolution against oppression, and will last while these principles are maintained. The people must sincerely believe in these principles. A free people are always divided into two great parties, and these are based upon contrary theories. The Republican party is organized upon the principles of universal liberty and equality before the law. (Applause). If liberty is good for one man it is good for God's creation. The Republican party is a vindicator of equal political rights to all. Its members are not so selfish as to deny to others rights they claim for themselves. Every objection to this is based upon prejudice. To-day the American flag covers only free men, and this is the work of the Republican party. Its theory leads to the good Government and the happiness of mankind. The theory of the Democratic party is that men are in part free and in part not free, and it leads right to the degradation of men. Its power was excited for a long period for the maintainance and extension of slavery, and since slavery was swept away, the Democratic party preserving its old spirit, and going as far as the Constitution will allow, would deny to millions of citizens equal protection, rights and education.

The fact that the Democratic theory has not been successful does not change the fact that this is its nature. The result has always been the same, and the last resort is violence, murder, insurrection and overturning of State Governments. They claim a right to limit the rights of others, but if so, men may deny to five citizens the right to vote. Why not to fifty, and then why not to all others than themselves? Democrats object to the Civil Rights Bill, claiming that it allows an equal right to go to theatres, to schools, to church, and to hotels. That bill does not say that they must all go to the same school, but gives each one equal rights to education, and who is so base as to wish to keep others in ignorance. Our Government will be destroyed, if it is ever destroyed, by ignorance. If the people are educated, the Government will stand unshaken through every trial. Men who would violate the rights of man can only be restrained by the strong arm of the law. That bill was necessary because the colored people were treated with every indignity by Southern Democrats, kicked from cars and murdered like dogs. I hope the bill will be passed. If we do not intend to defend the rights of colored men, we should not have given them any rights. We must do it in Texas. Out of 600 murders, not one has been a Democrat, and no man is punished. They have been accustomed, according to the Democratic theory of governing, to regard the slaves' life as subject to the will of the Master, and they still regard the colored men in the same way. When sixteen were wantonly murdered in Tennessee the other day, and the President proceeded against the murderers, the Governor of Tennessee published a protest. In Louisiana they have defended insurrections.

They have heard from the President and the only fault to be found with his action there is that Penn was not arrested and tried for treason. Shall not our sympathy be excited by the hundreds of our people murdered like dogs? Are these Democratic murderers and insurgents fit to govern our country? Who is responsible? They say the cause of all this is carpet-baggers. No it was a Democratic rebellion. Who are carpet-baggers? They are ex-soldier boys in blue, who went south to fight, and liking the country remained there. They are Yankees, who went there to aid in civilizing and restoring the South. Southerners call them thieves, Lincoln's hirelings and cut-throats. They have a fondness for such names and mean as little when applied to these men as they did when applied to our soldiers. It is no more offense to move from Indiana to Louisiana than for Southerners to move north.

A new party has arisen calling themselves Independents, which is attempting to establish itself. Upon questions of transportation, and other similar questions, they say both of the old parties are corrupt, but they intend to bring up a pure party. Now, as all our people belong to one party or another, and if both are totally corrupt, how can a third party make of itself a pure party? Can you make a pure thing of two corrupt things? Two negatives make an affirmative, but can two corrupt parties make a pure party? They claim further that they will defeat the old parties. They cannot defeat the Democratic party for that is already defeated. If you defeat the Republican party, what will you destroy? The party of progress, the party which has saved the Union, and the party which is willing to be progressive. Take the transportation question. Who has suggested an improvement in this direction save the Republican party?

The speaker then reviewed at length the work of Congress upon this subject, maintaining the right of Congress to regulate the commerce between States. "Shall Congress, having the right, assert that right?" It is plainly its duty to do so, and thus far the Republican alone has striven to devise means by which transportation can be cheapened and improved, and the Democrat in Congress nearly unanimously opposed them.

Have you forgotten the frauds under the Buchanan administration? Will you turn away from a party which has saved the country and take up with those who never exposed the offenses of their own officials, as the Republicans have constantly done, but robbed and buried them up? Men complain, too, of hard times. Were there no hard times under the Democratic Administration? Have you forgotten 1857 and 1857? Weigh well the questions that lay before you, and, finding the path of duty, follow it fearlessly.

THE SOUTH.

The Political Conference at New Orleans—Gen. Butler Explains His Note to Kellogg—Compromises—Matt Carpenter's Letter.

The following agreement was made and signed at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th.

The undersigned announce the following as the result of the conference between the committees of the two political parties of the State of Louisiana:

"The committee representing the conservative peoples' party pledge themselves to cause all violence and intimidation, if any exists, to cease throughout the State, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace and insuring a fair and impartial registration and election, also, to discountenance acts and threats of personal violence and all improper influence to control the will of the electors, and render assistance and use every effort to the penalties of the law, all persons who may commit acts of violence or intimidation, or conspire to do the same. In order to guarantee a fair registration and election, there is hereby constituted and established an advisory committee of five members, namely: Messrs. Albert Voorhies and E. N. Burke, selected by the representatives of the Conservative people, and Messrs. S. B. Packard and B. F. Joubert, selected by the representatives of the Republican party, and of an umpire, namely, Dr. M. F. Bonzano, who has been jointly selected. This advisory Committee is to supervise and carry on the registration throughout the State on behalf of all parties, to the full extent of suggesting changes in the registration officers, and the manner of conducting and carrying on the registration, Governor Kellogg, in the interest of a fair and impartial registration of his own accord, pledging himself to act upon the advice and suggestions of the advisory committee, so long as such advice and suggestions are in consonance with and permitted by the laws of the State. Third, it is agreed that two persons shall be named by the representatives of the Conservative people's party, who shall be elected according to law to fill two vacancies, which shall be created by resignation in the returning Board within twenty days.

D. F. Kenner, for the Conservative Committee.

A. A. Atocha, for the Republican Committee.

The following named gentlemen were the two Committees who have been acting as a Committee of Conference:

John McEnery, D. B. Penn, B. J. Jones, Samuel Chappin, Albert Voorhees, D. F. Kenner, C. Beard, C. W. Nash, D. S. Cage, Committee representing the Conservative party.

W. P. Kellogg, S. B. Packard, A. A. Atocha, B. F. Flanders, James Lewis, O. F. Boundin, W. G. Brown, B. F. Jonbert, Committee representing the Republican party.

General Butler has given an explanation of his note to Governor Kellogg recently made public. He says he was secured to appear before the Supreme Court to argue against granting a petition of the McEnery party to have Kellogg prohibited from taking possession of the Government, and to prohibit Judge Durell from taking any further steps in the matter in his Court. The case was argued and decided before it got into Congress. When Congress adjourned, Butler wrote a note to Kellogg, asking for his fees, and putting a value upon his services which he thought they deserved. Kellogg wrote in reply, saying it was all a personal matter of his own, that his expenses had been very heavy, and asking Butler if he would consider him in the matter, and inclosing a check for $1,000, and that is all.

It is now stated that compromises will be made in every parish in the State by the Conservatives, similar to that recently effected in Terre Boane parish, dividing the offices equally between colored Republicans and white Conservatives.

The following is a copy of Senator Carpenter's letter to Governor Kellogg, taken by a Tribune correspondent from the original letter, and a great deal of difficulty was found in obtaining it, owing to the unwillingness of some of the Conservative leaders to use it against Carpenter:

DEAR KELLOGG:—I am desperately short. Can't you send me $1,000? If so, it would be a godsend.

Yours truly,
MATT H. CARPENTER.

1st August, 1873.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Mme. Anna Bishop is singing in Oregon.

Minnie Hauck, the American prima donna in Vienna, is a New Orleans girl.

Mrs. Lovejoy, aged 68, residing near Baldwin City, Kansas, gave birth to a boy a few days since.

Mrs. Lindsay, a Christian lady, is collecting books and money for the Jewish schools at Tangiers.

Powdered hair is entirely and completely out of fashion. Less false hair is worn now than for many years past.

Necklaces of American twenty dollar gold coins are likely to be fashionable. Several were displayed at the Saratoga season.

A pair of twin sisters living in South Bethlehem, Mass., gave birth to twins recently. The four youngsters were born about the same hour.

Legal form note and letter paper is still the eminently correct thing among fashionables. Brown, pearl, buff and the faintest pink are the favorite shades.

A singular difference—Call a girl a young witch and she is pleased; call an elderly woman an old witch and her indignation knows no bounds.

Gen. Sherman's daughter's bridal robe was made in Paris. It is of white gros grain, trimmed with point lace and artificial orange vines in great profusion.

When they told an Indiana woman that her husband had been sliced up by a reaper, she impatiently replied: "Well, take the pieces to the barn—I can't leave this gooseberry sauce just now."

After throwing eight boys over the fence out of a watermelon patch, a Clay county, Mo., woman charged them especially "Now, see 'ere, boys, you'll keep this thing up till ye get me riled."

Here is a specimen extract from the proceedings of the "Dress Reformers" who met in convention last week at Painesville, Ohio: Mrs. Dr. Chase said—"I used to wear a corset. I took it off and felt as if I would fall to pieces. Then I got a short dress and some trowsers. Oh, how delicious to climb a fence! You could put one foot upon the fence and then put your leg over the top rail, and then jump. That was emancipation. I say that pantaloons are the badge of independence, they are the salvation. These skirts are the badge of dependence, dragging us down to ruin and misery."

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants.

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every day food in this country for children.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d St., N. Y. Will reopen Oct. 1st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, 6 & 8 E. 45th St., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 28th, when teachers will class them.

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Politics for 1874.

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

Since the operation of the national bank law began fifty five National Banks have failed, and one hundred and thirty-five gone into liquidation.

The following statement shows the receipts from customs for the quarter ending the 15th of September, and also a comparative statement for the same period for the year previous:

July, 1873	$14,823,472 15
July, 1874	13,942,255 69
Difference	$ 881,216 46
August, 1873	18,425,504 53
August, 1874	16,254,773 40
Difference	$ 3,170,723 13
September, 1873	12,964,670 08
September, 1874	12,759,620 21
Difference	$ 205,049 87

Total receipts for the quarter:

1873	$46,213,646 76
1874	42,956,652 30
Difference	$ 3,256,994 46

Between 300 and 400 employes, principally women, will be discharged from the Treasury Printing Bureau, owing to the transfer of the printing of Internal Revenue stamps from the Treasury to the New York Bank Note Company's Bureau.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the following 5-20 bonds of '62 will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 1st of January, 1875, and that interest on the same will cease on that day. Coupon bonds $50. No. 1 311 to 4,200 both inclusive, $100; No. 1,967 to 6,200 inclusive, $500; No. 1,787 to 5,000 inclusive, $1,000; No. 4,371 to 14 900 inclusive, $9,000,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 181 to 1820 both inclusive, $100; No. 13 901 to 14,150 inclusive, $500; No. 7,957 to 8,070 inclusive, $1 000; No. 32,951 to 41,350 inclusive, $5,000; No. 10,151 to 10,260 inclusive, $10 000; No. 12,501 to 13,200 inclusive, $1,000,000; total, $10,000,000.

Under the new postal law botanical specimens may be sent in the mails as "cuttings;" postage one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; packages limited to four pounds, wrapped so as to admit of examination and unaccompanied by any writing in addition to the address.

The public debt statement shows a reduction of $435,475 during September,

Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report of the operations of the mints and assay offices for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, from which it appears that the gold deposits were $68 861,595; silver deposits and purchases, $15,122,157. The report makes a comparison of the operations for the last fiscal year with the average result for ten years ending June 20, 1872, showing an increase in the per centage of gold bars operated upon of about 115 per cent.; silver bars operated upon, 397; in gold coinage, 151; silver coinage, 369; fine gold, 369; fine gold bars, 326; imported gold bars, 340; fine silver bars, 619, and imported silver bars, 60.

The amount of specie in this country is stated to be, on the 30th of June last, $167,000 000. The estimate shows a gain in specie and bullion for the last two fiscal years of $28,500,000. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the world is estimated at twelve thousand millions of dollars. The present rate of production is, silver $90,000,000, and gold $100,000,000, the two together being an annual addition of about one and a half per cent. to the existing stock of specie.

Our Government is still pressing upon Spain the indemnity for the Virginius affair.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Pensions will show 33,640 pension certificates issued in the past fiscal year, of which, however, only 9,783 were original certificates.

The Comptroller of Currency has issued a circular calling upon the National Banks for reports of their condition at the close of business October 2d, as these reports are needed by the Comptroller in the preparation of his annual report to Congress. He urgently requests the officers of the National Banks throughout the country to forward the same immediately.

A dispatch says the Treasury department has issued the following decision: "Under the provisions of Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the act of June 22, 1874, (act to repeal moieties), the Department decides that entry by appraisement is absolutely forbidden, except as to personal effects accompanying the passenger, and as to importations of machinery valued at $100 or less. The Department decides that when, in the absence of a duly certified invoice, entry is made by statement or affidavit, as prescribed in such sections of law, a bond must be taken from the importer the subsequent production of a certified invoice in the same manner as is now prescribed by the regulations.

Commissioners to settle the affairs of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company write to correspondents that it is impossible yet to say when the first dividend will be paid. They have now only $45,000 in the treasury, and $600,000 are required as a basis of dividend of 20 per cent. In the present condition of the money market and on account of the high rate of taxation in Columbia, collections are slow and very small, so it will take a long time to raise sufficient funds to make such dividends. The approximate liabilities on the 11th of July were $2,800,000 and the assets $2,700 000. While much will be lost in collection a considerable sum will be realized in accumulated interest. As a matter of economy it has been determined to close the 32 branches at the end of this month, by which a saving of at least $150,000 will be effected.

THE EAST.

The reward of $20,000 in the Ross case is still in force, and Allen Pinkerton announces that the same will be relinquished by him and his force to parties who shall give information which shall lead to the discovery of the child and the capture of the abductors.

Major Leech, Captain of the Irish team, published a letter on the 29 ult., returning his thanks and those of his companions and ladies and gentlemen who accompany them for the hospitality they have received from the American press and public. The Major has also issued a challenge on behalf of the Irish team to the American riflemen. He proposes that the second match shall take place at Dublin in June '75, on the same terms as that at Creedmoor, each team not to consist of more than eight or less than six men, at the option of the Americans. Mr. John Rigby, regarding the late match as a battle of the rifles as well as rivalry of marksmen, issues a challenge for a match, to be shot at Creedmoor Saturday, October 3d, on the following conditions: Four or five men shall shoot on each side, each side to fire 100 shots at 1,000 yards. The Irish team to use muzzle-loaders and the American team breech-loaders, and no cleaning of weapons to be permitted to any of the riflemen during the contest. In making this preparation Rigby states that he and other members of the Irish team are not seeking to detract from the well worn laurels of the Americans, but to decide a scientific question of importance.

At Baltimore, Sept. 29 in the Howard County Circuit Court the case of Wm. A. Boyd against the 3d National Bank of Baltimore to recover twenty-nine thousand dollars, the principal and interest of bonds left with the bank as collaterals, and which were stolen by burglars in August, 1872, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

A New York dispatch states that Booths theatre will be sold under foreclosure Nov. 5th, and the friends of Booth are making efforts to have the theatre remain in his hands. They state that the unsecured creditors will extend all the leniency he may require, and if enough money can be raised to satisfy the mortgagees, amounting to three hundred, the security for which is good, the affairs of Edwin Booth may be arranged.

At the Liquor Dealers' Convention, at Albany, October 1st, Charles S. Townsend, of New York, was elected permanent chairman. A constitution, giving the Association the title of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union of New York, was adopted. The purpose of the Convention is to establish organizations throughout the State for protective purposes, no political action to be taken.

At New York, Oct. 1, a meeting of the representatives of the leading Through Lines was held. General J. D. Cox, of Cincinnati, presiding. The only business of importance transacted was the signing by delegates of the Saratoga agreement in regard to despatch and fast freight lines. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gill, of Louisville, was not filled.

At Philadelphia, Oct. 3d, the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad assembled to take action on the report of the committee of investigation. The report was submitted but not read. It was resolved that in order to enable every shareholder in America and Europe to have an opportunity of thoroughly understanding the report on the condition of the company, and the policy indicated by the resolutions attached thereto, that final action thereon be postponed until the regular annual meeting of the stockholders in March next, and that the Board of Directors of the Company be requested in the interim to carry on the recommendation of the committee.

Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton have been notified of indictments found against them for alleged libel and slander of Beecher. Bail in each case has been fixed at $3,000, which each will be required to furnish Oct. 5th.

THE WEST.

The Centennial Commissioners left Cincinnati on Monday morning en route for Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago. They report great satisfaction with their cordial welcome in Ohio. The information they communicated about the Centennial work has made a favorable impression upon the public mind. They express themselves delighted to find that the ablest men of Ohio of both parties have committed themselves to the enterprise, and the indications are that the annual Expositions of the West will, for 1876, give way to the great International Exposition. The Ohio Auxiliary Board have pledged to them that they would organize Ohio by districts before the 20th of October.

A Madison, Wis., special says the Supreme Court on the 29th ult. granted a motion to include the Milwaukee & Prairie Du Chein Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in the recent injunction issued by the Court to that road to comply with the provision of the Potter Law.

A letter to the Omaha Herald from a well known gentleman, confirms Gen. Custer's statements as to an abundance of gold in the Black Hills; also, to the general richness of the country. He concludes his letter by saying it would be madness for parties to attempt to get to the new E dorado this fall or winter, on account of hostile Indians.

Joseph Gleun, for many years one of the leading proprietors of the Cincinnati Gazette, died at his residence in that city on the 29th. ult, after a protracted illness.

At Norfolk, Va., September 29th, Commissioner Smith received a telegram from the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, saying that the Modocs petition for a removal of their band from Oregon to the Indian Territory. It will require an appropriation by Congress before the removal can be made.

The Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad publishes a card in which he tacitly admits the truth of the frequent cases of robbery and outrages by gamblers and thieves on their road in Nevada, but says that the passengers must protect themselves by refusing to play at any games with the sharps. He does not mention the fact that entire passenger trains had been captured by robbers near Reno, the passengers insulted, threatened, and despoiled of their property without any effort by the officers of the road to prevent them.

At New Philadelphia, Oct. 1 Dr. Daniel Christy, aged eighty-three years, died at his residence. He was an adjutant in the war of 1812. He enlisted in the three months' service of the late war, and afterwards in Company E of the Eighteen Ohio Regiment, and on account of his medical knowledge and age was assigned as hospital nurse, which position he faithfully filled. His three sons were all soldiers in the war of the rebellion. Mr. Christy was buried with Masonic rites, and the honors of war. He was among, if not the very oldest Mason in the state.

An immense crowd of people were present at the grounds of the Northern Wisconsin Fair on Thursday, to listen to the speech of Speaker Blaine. Blaine was followed by Horatio Seymour, who spoke briefly on the dairy subject.

At St. Paul, Minn., October 1st, Hon. Thomas Wilson, of Winona, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, was brought before Judge Nelson of the United States District Court, on an order to show cause why he should not be held in contempt for instituting suit against Mr. McIlrath, without first obtaining the consent of the United States Court. The case was argued on one side by Judge Wilson and on the other by George L. Otis and taken under adjournment. It is stated by a dispatch of that city, that the Grand Jury of the Court of Common Pleas of that County, have voted to find more than twenty indictments against the State Auditor for malfeasance in office. The Grand Jury have not yet reported their action in the Court in consequence of the sickness of Judge Hall.

At Chicago, Oct. 2, at the Conference held between Mr. Hope, Secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, of New York, and Mr. Rankin, representative of the Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, and a number of prominent merchants and property holders of that city, the important facts were developed that the recent action of the National Board of Underwriters in reference to Chicago, was not due to the great fire of July 14th last, but had been decided upon four days previous to that date, and also that this action was only the first step in a systematic effort to apply the same rules to other cities, and it was intimated that other cities would soon be required to make the amendments that have been demanded of Chicago.

The Fifth Cincinnati Exposition closed on Saturday night, after 28 days exhibition, with 26,000 in attendance. The whole attendance has been 554 000, and the gate receipts have been $69,000. The sales of privileges will swell this several thousand more. The Commissioners passed resolutions to hold an Exposition next year. The Board of Trade followed Saturday with a resolution. Steps to secure additional grounds and a large permanent building have been taken and plans are pending. The receipts this year will leave a balance of $10,000 or $12,000 over expenses, which cancels a small deficit carried since 1873, and reduced last year. The sentiment is almost universally in favor of making it a permanent institution.

The cases of the Atlantic & Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Chicago & Southeastern Railroads, which have been argued at St. Louis several days before the United States Circuit Court, on an application for an injunction to restrain the State from collecting taxes on their property, so far progressed that Judge Miller Saturday ordered that they should pay from 59 to 62 per cent. of the taxes levied on or before January 2, 1875, otherwise the temporary injunction granted by Judge Dillon would be dissolved. This payment will in no way be a recognition of the validity or legality of the action of the State Board of Equalization, but the Court decided that some taxes are due, and must be paid before the Court will proceed further in those cases.

At St. Louis, October 2, the Steamboatmen's Convention was in secret session again. It can be stated, however, that an organization has been effected, to be known as the Steamboat Owners' Association, and all the delegates have given in their adherence to its regulations. A committee has been appointed to prepare a report for publication, but it will probably not be promulgated until after the adjournment of the convention. Delegates say the convention has been very harmonious, and all were working earnestly to accomplish something which will result beneficially to steamboat interests.

The local Committee of Invitation to the Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee have issued an address, in which they tender a cordial invitation to all officers who at any time served with honor in the Army of the Tennessee, to be present at the reunion in Springfield, October 14th and 15th. They have issued over 200 personal invitations, but many of the addresses are unknown to them, and therefore they extend this general invitation

The Convention of Railway Freight Agents has adjourned to meet in Chicago January 14th, at which place and time the Board of Railway Commissioners will meet.

THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans Price Current of the 28th ult. says western produce and provisions under the present cash or monthly accounts system trade, is in a state of suspension just now, awaiting proceeds of the staples to fill unexecuted orders from the country for all sorts of goods, and for produce and provisions of all kinds. Inward trips of coast packets are looked for with more than usual interest.

A United States Secret Service detective of the Treasury Department went to Louisville on the 28 ult and overhauled at the Adams Express office a box belonging to counterfeiters and containing a large amount of money and implements. A famous and extensive organization of counterfeiters have been operating in North Carolina, East Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky. Six of the men, including one who shipped the box, have been captured.

There was a very destructive storm at Charleston, Ga., on the 28 ult., and much damage to property resulted from it. Portions of the Battery were completely washed away, the wind and rain storm in this section of Georgia lasting twelve hours.

At Savannah, Ga., on the 28 ult. a very heavy rain storm caused the river to rise higher than it has been for twenty years. Rice plantations in that vicinity were overflowed, and much damage to crops reported. The estimated loss in rice is $100,000.

Mrs. Matilda Johnson, one of the oldest citizens of Little Rock, died Thursday morning, aged 81. She was the relict of Benjamin Joonson, who was appointed by President Monroe, Territorial Judge of Arkansas in 1819, and the mother of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and mother-in-law of Hon. A. H. Servier, both United States Senators prior to the war.

A dispatch says the Republican Convention of Orleans Parish will be held October 12. The Republican State Central Committee last evening ratified the Conference Agreement with an amendment that in case of a vacancy from death or any other cause, of a Republican member of the Returning Board, the pledge should be exacted that a Republican be selected by the Republican Committee to fill the vacancy, the same rule to apply to Conservatives.

A Charleston dispatch states that 10,000 voters of that city, black and white, assembled in a mass meeting Oct. 2d., to demand from Governor Moses the removal of the present Board of Election Commissioners, alleging that they are unscrupulous partisans. All the speakers, colored and white, the dispatch says, urged a petition to the Governor first, and if that fails, a resort to the only means left the people. A Committee was appointed to present to the Governor the petition for the removal of the Election Commissioners.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The Mark Lane Express in its review of crop prospects says: The recent rains have materially benefited root crops. There has been too much rain however for late potatoes, which have shown commencement of a disease, and this will cause a greater demand on lower descriptions of wheat and prevent them further depreciation. Grass possesses the verdure of Spring which will help growers to carry their stock through the winter, notwithstanding the deficiency in the hay and straw crop. The wheat trade shows neither encouraging or discouraging features. Prices in France are a shilling lower but elsewhere on the Continent they are unchanged except at Odessa, where the market is firmer in the hope that a fine quality of crops will eventually secure better prices.

A special from Rome to the morning Post says the French Ambassador has presented to the Pope a letter from President MacMahon, announcing the withdrawel of the man-of-war from Civita Vecchi.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the daily News says: It is reported that Russia is about to open regulations with President Serrano. The Morning Post is informed that 70 tons of cartridges for the Carlist Army leave Birmingham almost every week.

The London Times of October 1st, denies the truth of the report that the debts of the Prince of Wales have been paid by the Queen.

The steamers Dana and Ambassador report that the direct cable parted and was lost in a heavy gale. They were engaged with the Faraday for several days in an attempt to recover the cable, but without success, and were compelled to return to Liverpool because short of provisions and coal.

France.

The Journal des Paris says the Pope has written a conciliatory and friendly letter to President MeMahon, acknowledging the efforts of France in his favor.

The sale of the Siecle and the Dix Neuvieme Siecle in the street has been prohibited. The offense of the latter journal was an article making an invidious comparison of Thiers' administrations with the present Government.

The Liberte states that the Spanish Government has issued a protest against the conveyance of arms to the Carlists by sea.

Spain.

Unofficial dispatches received state that fighting in the provinces of Havarre, between the Carlists and Republicans under General Marliones, was continuous on the 25 ult., making four continuous days of conflict. These dispatches state that on that day twenty-two batalions of Carlists attacked Gen. Mariones' army at Bersaine. A sanguinary conflict ensued, resulting in the repulse of the Carlists along the whole line. Their losses were very heavy, and they were compelled to ask the Republicans for medical assistance.

The Spanish steamer Juan, now in the harbor of Sligo, has been warned by the authorities not to sail and orders have been issued to prevent her departure. She has 13 Armstrong guns on board which are supposed to be destined for the Carlists. The Captain declares that the guns are the property of the Spanish Government, and he is taking them to England for repairs. An investigation is in progress.

Mr. Layard, Minister of Great Britain, and M. de Chandordy, the newly appointed Minister of France, were received by President Serrano, on the 3d inst., with the customary ceremonies, and presented their credentials. M. de Chandordry, in addressing the President, hoped that the difficulties of Spain, which now seemed passing away, would soon disappear, and gave expression to the wishes of his government for continued friendship between the two nations. Marshal Serrano thanked the Minister for his cordial expression and fully reciprocated the friendly desires of France.

Mr. Layard, in presenting his credentials, declared his confidence in the triumph of the Spanish Government in the present crisis.

It was noticeable that both Ministers addressed Serrano as President of the Executive power, and in their speeches made no allusion to the Republic.

Germany.

A special telegram from Berlin to the London Times says, the Emperor has written to the King of Italy regretting that he will be unable to visit Rome in the Autumn, as he intended.

A Madrid letter states that it is well known in official circles that the German Government has sent a note to the French Government that the German Government, having made official investigations along the French frontier as to the aid France is giving the Carlists, finds that that aid is complete and open, and therefore Germany requests France to send 25,000 troops to the frontier and stop such aid to the Carlists, otherwise German many will be compelled to do so.

Prussia.

The New Frie Press reports that Denmark has sent a note to Berlin with reference to the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig. The note cites various treaties by virtue of which Danish subjects in Prussia are to enjoy the privileges accorded to the most favored nation, and seeks to show that they are liable for expulsion for open violation of the law.

Italy.

La Libere says the Pope's letter to MacMahon was written in reply to an announcement of the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orenoque from Civita Vecchia. The Pope recognized the reasons for this measure, but declares that he would not have used this vessel to quit Rome under any circumstances. Ultramontaine journals represent that the Pope desired the recall of the Orenoque in order that France might be no longer exposed to complaints and menaces on this account.

Austria.

Emperor Francis Joseph has decorated all the members of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, including the sailors.

Switzerland

All European governments represented in the Postal Congress except France, have instructed their delegates to sign the convention upon condition that it receive the support and ratification of the United States. France has reserved a right to hereafter examine the conditions before signing the convention.

The Swiss Federal Council has approved of the selection of Berne for the International Postoffice.

Hayti.

Haytian advices report that the Haytian Government has imposed heavy taxation upon resident foreigners, including foreign clerks in the employment of Haytians.

A disturbance recently occurred in the Catholic Cathedral at Jamaica. The priest tore the colors from the coffin of a patriot, refusing to permit the introduction of politics into Catholic services. A scuffle ensued, when the priest was assaulted and pushed off the platform on which the coffin was resting.

South America

An insurrection has broken out at Bueno Ayres in consequence of the alleged fraudulent conduct of the late Presidential election. General Mitri is at the head of the insurgents.

Late advices say: Correspondents of the *Star* and *Herald*, writing from Antigua, Gautemala, under date of the 4th inst., give an account of the earthquake there the previous evening. On the 3d of September, at 8:30 P. M., without previous warning, a strong earthquake shook the ground violently in a direction from west to east. Wave-like undulations along the surface rose and fell at least a foot. The first strong shock lasted from twenty-five to thirty seconds, when the contents of a large water tank in the court yard of the hotel were thrown out. Wild screeches and screams continued even after the early terror had somewhat subsided, and long after there was noise of walls falling, more or less distant, mingled with sounds of hundreds of voices chanting hymns for mercy. Many shocks followed during the night, every one of which gave rise to new alarms and new importations. It was intensely dark during the continuance of the shocks. An inspection in the morning showed that about two dozen inhabited houses were destroyed, causing a loss of thirty two lives. The number of houses damaged and which will have to be taken down, is considerable, and many of the old ruins of 1773 have suffered seriously. During the confusion incident to the earthquake, several men appeared with long knives, for the purpose of murdering and stealing, but the Political Chief of Antigua soon repressed them. All the squres and open places are covered with tents for shelter, and even carriages and carts serve as temporary abodes. It will take some time before the people of Antigua, Gautamala, will recover serenity of mind enough to go to sleep in their tottering houses. At Gautamala, the capital, slight shocks were felt. The Indians say that three villages at the foot of the volcano Deifengo, have been destroyed.

Mexico.

The anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated on the 16th ult with appropriate ceremonies and festivities. The President's message gives a most satisfactory account of the condition of the republic. It says international peace is becoming more firmly established every day. The government will continue with energetic efforts to promote internal improvement.

The yellow fever has broken out at Mazatlan and assumed an epidemic.

Argenting States.

The insurrection in the Argentine States continues, and is becoming formidable. The fleet has declared for Gen. Mitre, the leader of the movement. The insurgent forces have assembled at Chivilicoy and St. Martin. The Government of Buenos Ayres is taking vigorous measures to meet the storm. The Chambers are in permanent session. The National Guard has been mobilized, and a state of siege has been proclaimed in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Arricites and Comentes. The newspapers at Buenos Ayres have suspended publication.

Japan.

The Vasco de Gama brings Yokohama news to September 11th. The assassin of Haller, the acting German Consul at Hakodadi, has been sentenced to death. The Mikado has expressed to Von Brandt, the German Minister, his personal regrets at the occurrence.

Ten thousand Chinese troops had reached Singapore, en route to Formosa. When the Vasco left Yokohama there were still prevalent conflicting reports about Formosa. The opinion seemed prevalent that war must ensue.

The postal agreement between Japan and the United States will go into effect on the 1st day of January. The proposed change is regarded with extreme dissatisfaction by American residents.

The typhoon which visited the southern portion of Japan August 20th, was the most severe ever witnessed by foreigners. The steamer Pina Gooloo and the German bark Hamburg, were driven on the rocks at Nagasake. The iron-clad Stonewall was sunk. Hundreds of Japanese junks were wrecked and fully two hundred lives lost at Nagasake alone.—Store houses were overthrown. The Governor's house is a heap of ruins. Kobe also suffered not less than 1,000 junks wrecked. Six thousand houses were destroyed, one hundred lives lost and thousands of cattle on the plantations killed.

Canada.

The celebrated judgment of Judge Routher, that a priest could not be held responsible before civil courts for what he said from the pulpit, has been reversed in the Court of Review.

The public departments and many business places were closed Sept. 30th, in honor of the observance of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Quebec.

RELIGIOUS.

NATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL

At New Haven, Conn., Sept 30, the National Congregational Council commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Center Church. The Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D., called the delegates to order. The Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Norwich, Conn., once President pro tem. of the United States Senate was chosen Moderator, with President Magonn, of Iowa College, and Dr. Daniels, of California, as Assistants. Rev. W. H. Moore was chosen Registrar, and Rev. F. D. Ayer, of New Hampshire, and Rev. J. P. Kimball, of Massachusetts, Assistants. Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., welcomed the delegates to New Haven, and the following Committees were appointed: On Credentials -Rev. H. S. Hunbell, Michigan; Rev. W. L. Green, Massachusetts, and Hon. W. J. Phillips, Illinois. On Business, Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D., New York; J. H. Goodrich, Massachusetts; Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., Illinois; E. D. Holton, Wisconsin; Rev. Joseph Ward, Dakota; President George Thacher, Iowa, and Hon. J. R. Hawley, Connecticut. On Nominations, Rev. H. M. Dexter, D. D., Massachusetts; Rev. A. H. Ross, Ohio; Judge Withey, Michigan; Rev. G. B. Spalding, New Hampshire; Richard P. Buck, New York; Rev. J. W. Hough, California, and J. P. Foster, Iowa. Rev. A. H. Quint, of New Bedford, was chosen Secretary, and Charles Demand, of Boston, Treasurer. A recess was then taken to 7.30 P. M.

In the evening Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered an eloquent sermon in Center Church before a very large audience, the discourse being chiefly in reply to the latest position taken by scientists, especially Tyndall. It was a masterly and most comprehensive review of the existence of a personal God, the key note being that science in searching for God uses the wrong instruments. When a scientific man reaches his utmost height by aid of physical analysis and by metaphysical speculation reaches out still further, he can never know how far or how near God is, or what he is, unless he looks through the lens of love and his own higher moral nature. To those who are pure in heart, he is revealed now and will be hereafter. He closed an impassioned appeal to his brethern to do all in their power to make this knowledge of God available to every one, highest and humblest.

To-morrow papers will be read on the following subjects: Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. Dr. I. E. Dwinell, of California; Comity between Denominations, by Rev. D. B. Coe, of New York; Foreign Missionary Churches, by Rev. N. G. Clark, of Boston; Occasion for hope of great and immediate effusion of the Holy Spirit, by the Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Detroit, Michigan.

At New Haven, October 1st, the morning session of the Congregational Council was occupied by the reading of a paper on "Fellowship of Churches", by Rev. Dr. Dwinell, of California, and ten minute reports from benevolent societies. Deacon Ezra Farnsworth, Hon. C. G. Hammond, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Hon. C. E. Hass and Hon. Chas. Demand were appointed a Committee on Finance.

In the afternoon session a report was made by a committee concerning the consolidation of benevolent societies, recommending the passage of a resolution directing that the contributions heretofore made through the American and Foreign Christian Union for Papal lands be made to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions; that the American Missionary Association be commended for its work among the non-Caucasian races in this country; that the work of the American Board among the Indians be transferred to the American Missionary Association, and foreign missions of the latter transferred to the former and kindred Associations; that church erection and missionary Sunday School work be incorporated with the American Home Missionary Society.

Representatives of the Methodist Episcopal and Reformed Churches were then introduced and the usual greeting took place. A paper by Rev. Dr. Coe, of New York, was read and referred. The Secretary's report was made and accepted. A paper by Rev. Dr. Clarke on our foreign missionary societies was read and referred; after which the Council adjourned.

At New Haven, Conn., October 2, the Congregational Council discussed the proposed consolidation of Philanthophic Religious Societies all day. At intervals the discussion was quite animated. The first resolution was adopted as follows:

That for work of foreign missions the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions be earnestly commended to Churches, and it is advised that funds which formerly were contributed by our Churches for operations in Papel lands through the American and Foreign Christian Union, be added to the Constitution ordinarily made to that Board.

On the second resolution there was a long discussion which ended in postponing it until the next four had been considered. The second is that for work among non-Caucasian races of our land, heretofore carried on with so much efficiency and success by the American Missionary Association, that organization be recommended to continue the support of our churches.

The third resolution is that with a view to the preservation of the distinctive spheres of the respective societies before the minds of their supporters, and to give as much unity as possible to each in its operations. It is devised that the Missions of the American Board among the North American Indians, be transferred to the American Missionary Association, and that Foreign Missions of the latter organization be transferred to the American Board and other kindred societies.

The fourth resolution was unanimously passed. It is as follows:

"That the Council heartily approve of the consolidation already effected between the American Education Society and the College Society, and recommended the new organization to the generous support of Churches.

There are five more resolutions to be considered. Rev. Dr. Edson of Indianapolis, delegate from the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Wm. H. Rice, of Philadelphia, delegate from the Synod of the Moravian Church, were welcomed. Rev. W. H. Murray read a paper on "How to preach the Gospel efficiently to the masses." In his opinion, a stock of theology was not necessary for this, but a thorough knowledge and appreciation of the average man, and a personal experience of God's power, but no provisions have been made for preaching to the masses. Ministers are barricaded in pulpits, and doors of churches are barred except to the rich. A provision for the masses must be made before the subject of his paper could in his opinion, become one to be considered.

At Saturday morning's session of the Congregational Council, the Committee on Names recommended that State gatherings of the Congregational Churches be called Associations, and District gatherings Conferences.

The Council then resumed discussion on the consolidation of the societies. After a long consideration of the fifth resolution, a motion to refer it and those following it to a special Committee of Five, to report at the next Council, was lost, 70 to 58. A motion to refer the resolution to a Committee of Five to consult with the Secretaries of the Societies and to effect the proposed consolidation, if practicable, was carried. Rev Mr. Colton, of Connecticut, while speaking on the subject, expressed the opinion that, in the language used by the papers concerning a recent famous case, the delegates had not yet got at the "bottom facts." This was followed by no demonstration.

In the afternoon the discussion was resumed. The sixth resolution, advising the Churches to transfer to the Denominational Boards representing kindred enterprises their present contributions to Union Societies, was laid on the table.

The second resolution was then taken up, commending the American Missionary Association for work among the non-Caucasian races. The objectionable words "non-Caucasian" were stricken out, a general expression substituted, and the resolution as amended was passed.

A provisional committee, to provide as to the next Council, was chosen, consisting of Rev. E. P. Goodman, of Chicago; Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut; J. N. Dingley, Jr., of Maine; Rev. Andrew L. Stone, of California; Warren Currier, of Missouri, and A. S. Barnes, of New York.

The ninth resolution, which provided for the appointment of a committee to aid in consummating consolidation, and to report at the next Council, was adopted on Saturday evening, and Rev Mr. Beard read a paper on "The development of Latent Power in our Churches."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Convention of Steamboat Men.

The convention of Steamboat Men met at St. Louis, Sept. 30th, at the Lindell Hotel, with full delegations from Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Cairo, Evansville and St. Louis. Captain E. W. Gould, temporary chairman, in tendering thanks to the welcoming of the delegates to St. Louis, stated that the general objects of the convention were to devise means to remedy the existing evils in steamboating and to remove embarrassments, which this great interest is suffering. He urged that the local organizations should become auxiliary members of the National Board of Steamboat Navigation in order to band together for protection. We have failed on the Mississippi River to give river matters that attention which their importance demands, and we are in a crisis consequence resting under a cloud. The prime object of this convention in my idea is the harmonizing of conflicting interests, and also the question of railroad competition. At the starr railroads desired no co-operation with the river transportation. Being unsuccessful, I think their managers are now in a condition to treat on a matter of such importance as the improvement of our rivers and every effort should be put forward in this direction. We are all interested in the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, and this Convention should settle upon some plan and urge upon Congress whatever method may be decided upon, so that something may be done at the earliest possible moment.

After some other preliminary business, the Committe on Permanent Organization reported R. H. Woodfolk, of Louisville, for permanent President, with Geo. H. Rea, of St. Louis, John Cannon, of New Orleans, and John T. Stockdale, of Pittsburg, for Vice-Presidents; and J. H. Reese, of Pittsburg, and G. F. Shields, of St. Louis, for Secretaries. The Committee on Business was then appointed, and the Convention adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the Western Associated Press.

The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held at Kelley's Island Wednesday Sept. 30. The report of the Executive Committee showed the affairs of the Association to be in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. The consideration of the revised by-laws was postponed until the 18th of November, when an adjourned meeting will be held at Detroit. A number of editors were present from Memphis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Sandusky, and also the following officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Hon. Wm. Orton, President, Gen. Anson Stager, General Superintendent Central Division; Gen. John Van Horn, General Superintendent Southern Division; District Superintendent R. C. Cowry, St. Louis; J. F. Willick, Indianapolis; Geo. F. Williams, Cincinnati; E. P. Wright, Cleveland; Chas. O. Rowe, Pittsburgh. Many members left by the evening trains, while others remained over to fish in the waters surrounding the Island.

The International Rifle Match.

Col. Wingate, Captain of the American Team, has sent the following letter to the Commander of the Irish Team:

New York, Oct. 2.

Major A. Blenhasset Leech, Capt. Irish Team:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have much pleasure in informing you that necessary preliminary arrangements which alone have caused apparent delay, having been completed, I am directed by the Amateur Rifle Club on behalf of themselves and the riflemen of America, as far as they are authorized to speak for the latter, to accept your challenge to shoot a match in Dublin during the summer of 1875, on the same condition as in the recent match. I feel confident that this match will be marked with the same fairness and friendly feeling that have characterized our late contest, and will institute a system of international competitions which will do much to unite the two countries and develop mainly the sport of rifle shooting. In conclusion, I can only hope that if you should win the match our team will endeavor to bear the defeat with the same magnanimity that has been displayed by yourselves and your friends.

Very truly yours,

G. W. WINGATE,
President, A. R. C.

Growth of the Catholic Church.

The growth of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States in twenty-five years is shown by the following: In 1848, the Catholics had in this country 1 archbishops, 24 bishops, 800 priests, 907 churches, and 1,000,700 adherents. In 1874, 7 archbishops, 59 bishops, 4,516 priests, 5,327 churches and chapels and over 6 000 000 adherents.

The Markets.

Produce Market.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Cotton is dull, and ⅛c lower, at 15¾c for middling uplands. Flour is quiet and prices are generally without decided change; receipts 12,900 bbls; sales 11,000. Wheat is dull and 1c lower; receipts 17,000 bu; sales 76 000 bu; 111@112c for No 2 Chicago; 114@120 for No 2 Milwaukee; 121@126 for No 1 spring; 119@123 for new winter red western. Rye is quiet and firm. Corn scarce and firmer; receipts 84,000 bush; sales 37,000 bu; 97¾c for western mixed; 97½@98¾c for high mixed yellow. Barley dull and unchanged. Oats are dull; receipts 119,000 bu; sales 29,000 bu at 60c for mixed western; 62@65c for white do. Pork, prime $22 65. Cut Meats are quiet. Beef—nominal for western. Lard is quiet at 14¾@14¾c for steam; 14¾@14c for kettle. Whiskey—108c. Sugar is firm. Petroleum—5¾@6c for crude and 12 15-16c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 6th.—Flour—The market has been quite active and prices are about unchanged. We quote: Fine, $5 50@4 00; Superfine, $4 0; Extra, $4 50@5 00; Double Extra and Fancy, $5 50@6 50. Buckwheat, $7.00. Wheat—The market has been only fairly active but prices have been better, Spot Amber having been in good demand at 107½@107¾c, seller November brought 108c. No. 2 Amber has been very dull at 103c. Extra White Michigan inactive at 118c. No. 1 White Michigan has been in good demand at 113c. No. 2 White Wabash was held at 117c, with 116c bid. No 3 was dull at ½c advance, 111c. No. 2 Red Wabash has been active at 106¾c; Canal and D. & M. 105c. No 3 Red has been inactive and nominal. For No. 1 Amber Illinois 117c was paid, No. 2 bringing 111c. Rejected and No. 2 Spring sold in small quantities, the former at 90c and the latter at 95c. Corn—The Corn market has been very dull, although prices have been much lower, spot High mixed held at 83¾c, seller October bringing 83c, new 73c. For Low mixed Corn 80c was paid. No grade nominal, with sales at 82c. Michigan Corn nominal. Damaged Corn was nominal, without sales. Oats—The market has been very active, and prices are lower, with No 1 going at 53c; No 2 at 51¾c; seller October at 51c. White Oats brought 52¾@53c. Michigan Oats are firm at 51½c. Mill Feed has been very dull. We quote Bran at $19 00 per ton; shorts at $20 00; fine middlings $27 00. Corn meal a shade lower at $20 00. Chop Feed $22 00. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and $24 00 for heavy mess per barrel. Hams—sales at 16c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 16c for prime in bbls and 16¾c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged. $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—7¾@8c for beef and @7¾c for mutton per lb. Butter—23@35c for fresh roll, 30c for fresh in kegs and 25c for common per lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, dull at 65c; Early Rose, dull at 60c, and 40c for common and m